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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,931—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

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BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flancin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.

For further particulars apply to

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
†PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	———	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 3rd August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1903.

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PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.
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Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	5th August.

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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
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1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
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ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

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ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
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A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
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A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players ?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price ; it may be the Style ; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
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A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
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POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

23RD, 25TH and 28TH SEPTEMBER,
1ST, 3RD and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 4th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES for POONA 3rd EXTRA MEETING, on FRIDAY, 7th August, and for POONA 4th EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 8th August, CLOSE at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the Official year 1902-1903.

Price per Copy Rs. 3-10.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
for Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 30th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS K. S. DORASWAMI IYER, filed a suit for the DISSOLUTION of the PARTNERSHIP that subsisted between him and C. AKILANDAIYA under the name and style of C. AKILANDAIYA DORASWAMI IYER & Co. and obtained an injunction from the High Court of Bombay on 6th December, 1901, restraining the said C. Akilandaiya from executing any mortgage or charge upon the said partnership property; And Whereas the said High Court has, by its decree passed subsequently, declared that the said partnership was dissolved as from the date of the filing of the Suit viz: 6th December, 1901, as was duly published at the time; And the said Court has also appointed a Receiver of the partnership properties; And whereas attempts are made by some persons to deal with C. Akilandaiya alone for and on behalf of the late partnership and a suit was lately filed and proceeded with in the Court at Aurangabad against the said Firm of C. Akilandaiya Doraswami Iyer and Co. without any notice to the undersigned, making it appear that such dealings with C. Akilandaiya alone were with the said Firm,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned against having any dealings or transactions for or in the name of the said partnership of C. Akilandaiya Doraswami Iyer and Co. with the said C. Akilandaiya who has no right or authority to transact any business or pass any Promissory Notes or other documents or instruments or take any proceedings on behalf or in the name of or to represent the said Firm or the Undersigned. Those who deal with the said C. Akilandaiya in reference to the said Firm, in any matter whatsoever, will do so wholly at their own risk and peril and neither the property and assets of the said Firm nor Doraswami Iyer shall in any way be responsible for or bound by any such dealing or proceedings.

K. S. DORASWAMI IYER,
by his constituted Attorney.
C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of MEGHJI SHAMJI of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu, a widower, a native physician, deceased.

MAMIBAI, wife of JOSHI KOREJI HARI RAM, of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadni Gadi, outside the Fort ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirtieth Day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 30th day of July, 1903.

Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.

CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

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BATAVIA.
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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

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Mandalay,
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F.-P. BALES, COTTON SWEEPINGS, &c. &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 50 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, jowari, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.

50 bags gram.

150 bags cotton seed out of Akola to Wari Bunder, invoice No. 174 of 18-3-03, consigned by Mr. Khimjee Luckmidass to Messrs. Ewing & Co.

UCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1903, at 2 p.m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as bedsteads, coaches, writing table with 17 drawers, slope and pigeon hole glass sliding cupboard, marble top wash-hand table with crockery, Buckfield oil can, dumpy level, microscope in case.

1 gold open faced keyless repeater watch.

2 paging machines, two of seven figures and one of six figures.

1 book cutting machine, 2 ruling machines, 1 pencutter and 1 board cutter (all machines in working order).

On account of the concerned—

9 cases "National" Cigarettes.

The property of an officer, consisting of one D. B. B. L. rifle by J. and W. Tolley with implements, in leather case, and one gent's "Humber" bicycle.

AT 2 P.M.

2 lady's and gent's second-hand bicycles.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
2 sets each 4 English rubber-tyred carriage wheels,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET, NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the deceased mortgagor, Nundooreba, widow of Maneckial Hurgowan, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of June, 1893.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 113 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5321, and Street Nos. 110, 112 and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of First Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Morarbhoy Vijbhukan, on or towards the west by the house formerly at Canjee Dossa but now of Ramji Bhula, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said First Bhoiwada street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsetjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to 11th Bombay Infantry Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain G. H. PREVOST, of the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED 17·6THS SHARE IN THE SCINDHIA AND SAJAPUR UJJAN COTTON PRESS AT UJJAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1903, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, High Court Vakil of Hyderabad Deccan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of June, 1902, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 3rd day of February, 1903 all that the 17·6ths Undivided Share of the Mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of Inam land situate at Ujjan in Malwa within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior admeasuring 11 bighas or thereabouts together with all the messuages, tenements or buildings standing or now in the course of erection thereon known as "the Scindhia and Sajapur Ujjan Cotton Press" and all the presses and other machinery boiler engines, tools, implements and furniture thereon and bounded on the East by a Public Road, on the West by a tank called "Khirsagar" on the North partly by the property of Shiriram Vainarain and partly by the City Road and on the South by the City Hospital and a road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to N M Cama, Esq. Solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the building materials of houses No. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 (1), Picket Road, 12, 14, Kitchen Garden, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, [illegible] Road to Babulnath Temple (Gamdevi).

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the building materials of houses Nos. 23-27, Pirkhan Lane.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
200 bags black tea, damaged by salt-water.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—
M A P 1503 to 1504—2 cases pearl buttons.
1201 and 1204—2 cases cotton thread.
1211 1 to [illegible]—16 cases note paper.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass frosted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay horse, suitable for saddle and in harness.
1 stud bred mare, 12-3, 5 years old, quiet in harness,
1 bull-dog.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 8 Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved F. P. Household furniture, glass, crockery and best platedware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps one Lancaster instantograph camera with stand, one large English ice box, one small iron safe by Chubbs and Sons, one English clock with glass dome, copper utensils Lady's and Gentlemen bicycles, etc. etc., the property of Capt. G. A. SHEPHERD.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1903.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Province Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 29.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 7/16	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/2	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	do.
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3/16	— 3/16
3 months hence	24 7/8	— 1/8
Spot in New York	54 1/2	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 14	+ 1/2
Berlin	20 38 3/4	— 1/4
New York Demand	48 6	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 5/8 pr ct	+ 1/8
6 " "	3 1/8 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 3/3 pr ct	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	2 3/8 pr ct	+ 1/4

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 9 11-16. July Aug. firmer.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1/0 1-2d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1 30 July-Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 Sept.-Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2 July-Aug. Tone sellers. Firm.

Linseed Sold 37 1-8. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone dull.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 24,50,000	were allotted to	Calcutta.
" 2,80,000	do.	Bombay.
" 20,000	do.	Madras.

Rs. 45,50,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 90.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 4,50,000	were allotted to	Calcutta.
" Nil.	do.	Bombay.
" "	"	Madras.

Rs. 4,50,000

Minimum rate received 1s. 4 1-16d.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotments on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6 60 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·25	6·21	5·78	5·41	
—1	—1	+2	+5	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·31	5·26	5·25	5·24	5·24
+5	+5	+5	+4	+5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	13·25 unchanged
Futures, month of July	13·00 + 25
Do. do. December	9·79 + 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·86 + 12
Do. do. December	9·65 + 9
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 29th July, 1903:—

Cotton	1,032 bales.
Wheat	20,036 cwts.
Linseed	2,179 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,018 "
Gingellyseed	15 "
Poppyseed	912 "
Groundnuts	101 "
Castorseed	2 "
Rice	1,182 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	592 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127
Shanghai 30 do do	176
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·6
1st Settlement	98·6
2nd do.	98·5

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 16th June	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd "	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd "	4 do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	3	6
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	4	0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.			
Pessi 91 per cent	Rs. 29	0	
Club, No. 1	" 28	0	
Hard, Red	" 23	4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated sales	7,000 Bales.
Imports	1,000.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
6·31	6·27	5·84		
+6	+6	+6		
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·45	5·35	5·31	5·30	5·29
+4	+4	+5	+5	+5
Mar.-April.				
5·29				
+5				

COOTTON.—The local markets is steady both for ready and forward but the enquiry from Exporters is still on a limited scale. Mills continue to buy and holders meet their requirements, but are not so eager to sell, and prices are well maintained. In New Crop there is not much doing, closing rates being Rs. 223 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 173 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	25 3-16

AT a recent meeting of the Housewives' Union of South Chicago a series of rules for the regulation of husbands was drawn up. One of these permits the latter to visit their clubs once a week. An anniversary celebration of woman's emancipation is being planned for next year.

PROFESSOR LEON, the American trick cyclist, at the Cork Exhibition some time ago essayed to ride a bicycle down a steep water chute, but had not gone many yards when his machine swerved, and he was thrown against a post by the side of the track. He was taken up in an unconscious condition, bleeding from a wound in the head, and was removed to the hospital.

THE Temple of the Grand Sharri Tephali, together with the house of the Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain at Thornton Heath, has been offered for sale at Token-house-yard. Lack of funds prevented the adherents of the sect from completing the building which the auctioneer now described as suitable for a place of worship, a dancing academy, or a billiard saloon. Only £1,580 being offered, the property was withdrawn.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—July 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of H Jackson' Imperial Forest Service, of a daughter.

OATES—July 25, at Kl-peth, Mussoorie, the wife of R J W Oates, Umaria, Rewah State, C I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOMEZ—MACDONALD—July 27, in the Madras Cathedral (with Nuptial Mass), by the Very Rev Father Morris, assisted by the Rev Fathers Doraswamy and Angelo, Joseph Alexander de Garciss Gomez, youngest son of the late Vincent Joseph Gomez, to Margaret Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Henry William and Grace Macdonald.

DEATHS.

GOODALL—July 25, at Bangalore, Mr F Goodall, Editor of the "Evening Mail," aged 67.

SMEATON—July 25, at Nowgong, from a fall at polo, Arthur Lushington Smeaton, 12th Bengal Lancers, aged 23½ years.

VON BIBRA—July 13, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, after a short illness, Louis von Bibra, eldest son of the late Benedict Baron von Bibra, aged 67 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 4-40m., 4-39s., Low water, 10-20m., 11-11s.

P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of 17th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 2-30 p.m.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p.m.

Treacher and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.

SALE OF THE AMBAWADI BUNGALOW. It is stated that the bungalow at Malabar Hill, known as Ambawadi, the property of Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors, with all its furniture, etc., has been purchased not by H. H. the Nizam, as stated, but by Seyid Sirder Alikhan, the proprietor of Watson's Hotels.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe and Egypt, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M. M. Co's s.s. "Ernest Simons" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 31st instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday last, while the steam-ship Urlana was heaving up her anchor chain, the end of the chain, which was fastened to the chain locker, opened out and flew back striking the winchman named Mahabrock Lattoo, aged twenty-eight years, who was at the time standing on the winch. Being struck on the head heavily he became unconscious. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same evening.—The boy Tribhovan Somechund, aged five, who met with an accident by having been run over by a tram car on Frere Road, on Tuesday evening last, died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. W. F. Oshuse, Commandant, and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting):—

Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Paul de Laetz
Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Song (Euphonion) Solo	By the Fountain	Stephen Adams
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Caryll
Valse	Fontaisie	Cootel
Polka	Rouge Ett Noir	Coote

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bhownagree, of the Abkari Department, charged Ibrahim Janmahomed, a Mahomedan, with selling cocaine without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. G. K. Gadgill, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appeared that the accused sold a packet of cocaine to a Mahomedan for four annas last night in Hasuman Lane. On a search being taken of the accused other packets of cocaine were found from his person. The accused admitted having cocaine in his possession, but denied having sold it as alleged. A Mahomedan came to him on Wednesday night, and said he was dying without cocaine, and he gave some cocaine to him out of charity. He did not sell it to him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

A REWARD FOR THE POLICE.—On the 19th June last Mr. Maneckjee Edulijee contractor reported to the police the theft of a waist-coat containing Rs. 2,000 in currency notes and some documents from a house in Parel. Inspector Allix investigated the matter and succeeded in recovering the stolen notes from a Parsee named Framjee Maneckjee Darawalla. One Sulleman Fatu, a mahomedan in the employ of the complainant was also arrested by the police. Both the accused were subsequently tried by Mr. J. W. S. Oracup who convicted them and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Maneckjee contractor has now forwarded to Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner, Rs. 100 to be distributed amongst the police officers and men who made inquiries into the matter and succeeded in recovering the stolen notes. The Commissioner has accepted the amount.

A CASE OF INSULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, S. Solomon, a Sub-Inspector in the Abkari Department, was charged with insulting Rustomjee Nanabhai China, a holder of country liquor licences. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, defended the accused. It appeared that on the 21st instant during the course of some departmental inquiries before Mr. F. A. Ingle and Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collectors, when both the parties were present, the accused said that the complainant had been instigating other licence-holders by bribes, etc., to make false accusations against him. Mr. Noble pleaded guilty on behalf of his client and expressed regret for what had happened. The Magistrate, taking the circumstances into consideration, fined the accused Rs. 30.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER RIBEIRO.—The death occurred on Wednesday at the Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabool, of the Rev. Father J. A. Ribeiro, who had been one of the curates of that church for several years. By his death a very useful life has been brought to a close. He was most indefatigable in ministering to the plague-stricken in the hospitals, and has time it fallen a victim to that cruel disease which he contracted in the execution of his duties. His death is widely lamented by the Goan community. The funeral which took place yesterday morning was largely attended by the clergy of both jurisdictions and a great concourse of the laity. His Grace the Bishop of Damaun was present and conducted the Service and pronounced the absolution. Father Ribeiro is the second Portuguese priest who has died from plague in the town of Bombay. The deceased was thirty years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Goa (Porvo Iu) and was ordained by the late Bishop of Damaun on the 7th February 1897 in Bombay.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday, in 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, relative to the death of Jalkisondas Maneckial, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a speculator in piece-goods and opium. He was recently in embarrassed circumstances owing to his having sustained losses in speculative transactions. He was much pressed by his creditors and he often said he was tired of life. On Tuesday evening he had his food as usual and retired to rest. The next morning he was found unconscious in his bed. A native medical practitioner was sent for, and he, on examining the deceased, found him suffering from opium poisoning and advised his removal to a hospital. This was however not done and the deceased subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Salebram Ajidhiaprasad, a Purdesee, aged twenty-three years, residing at Frere Road. Mekran Buldeo, a rent collector in the employ of Uttomlal Odhowji deposed that about three months ago he went to his native country leaving the deceased to collect rent of his master's property. He returned to Bombay about three days ago, and on examining the account found Rs. 50 short. The deceased on being taxed with the matter, admitted having misappropriated the money and promised to repay it. Subsequently the witness received two letters from the deceased's brother-in-law stating that he would make good the loss. The witness suspected the letters and handed them to the police, who on inquiries, found that they were forged and posted from Bombay. The deceased was further accused of having stolen a cash-box from the shop of one Bhagwati. This seemed to have preyed upon his mind, and on Wednesday morning he was found lying unconscious in his room. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died the same day. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

The Corporation resumed consideration on the following proposition, which had been moved by Dr. N. N. Katrak at the previous meeting:—That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to an editorial appearing at page 286 of the issue of 24th June 1903 of the "Indian Municipal Journal," under the heading "Fighting the Plague," and he be requested to report whether, and if so how far, the measures suggested therein, viz., the creation of small native villages composed of cheap and semi-permanent huts in the northern part of the city for the poor and labouring classes is feasible and desirable as a plague measure, and also as a measure for locating people temporarily displaced by the operations of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust; and if, in his opinion, the course suggested is desirable and feasible, to suggest ways and means by which the measure suggested can be tried as an experiment on a small scale or be carried out on a large scale either conjointly or severally by Government, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Municipality.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, in continuing the debate, said the proposition appeared to him to be a very vast one. If the proposition is to be acted upon they would have to accommodate 250,000 people in the northern part of the city where there was an available area of only 1,250 acres. Again they knew that the northern part of the city was for five months in a year either under water or cultivation. Therefore it would be most difficult to locate those people in that low lying district. Another difficulty which they would have to surmount was whether they would be able to induce people to go and live in a part of the city which was far away from the place where they worked. He suggested that the words in the proposition "in the northern part of the city" be deleted and the words "in any part of the city" be substituted.

Dr. N. N. Katrak accepted the modification, which was also allowed by the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the question of moving a large number of people from one place to another and to provide them with extensive accommodation in the northern part of the town was a very difficult one to be carried out. It was not possible to move people in large numbers to any very great distance unless they were moved in groups, and then another difficulty would arise as to accommodating them near their place of work. One thing which the people had learnt by experience was that they vacated their houses as soon as they were found to be infected with plague and camped out. He thought having regard to the fact that the Corporation was interested in stamping out plague, they could not do better than provide camps in different parts of the city accessible to the people. This would result in reducing overcrowding which was one of the main causes of plague. He considered the present tendency of the people to camp out voluntarily should be encouraged by the Corporation as far as possible. He was of opinion that, that would prove to be one of the most successful plague measures they could adopt. He thought Dr. Katrak's proposition, if adopted, would enable the Corporation to decide hereafter as to how they should deal with this important question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who strongly opposed the motion, said Dr. Katrak always brought forward academical propositions, and that without attempting to show how they could be practically carried out, called upon the Commissioner to submit reports. The subject which Dr. Katrak had propounded in his proposition was bristling with difficulties. It was very difficult for a body like the Corporation to solve that question. It seemed to him that not only the Corporation but every one in Bombay was trifling with this very big and important question of housing the poor. Mr. Ibrahim, who was a member of the Improvement Trust and who took so much interest in the question, was inclined to treat it as a plague measure. He (Mr. Mehta) considered this was only an attempt to shift a duty of the Trust on to the Corporation. Dr. Katrak, who was always charitable to everybody, very cooly proposed that the cost involved by the scheme of housing the poor, might be distributed among the Improvement Trust, Corporation and Government. He (Mr. Mehta) would ask whether it was at all possible to induce the Government to contribute their share for this purpose, having regard to the fact that they had flatly refused to pay any contribution towards the plague expenditure. It sounded very plausible that overcrowding had something to do with plague and therefore they might discuss the question as a plague measure. But it was a well-established fact that though there was overcrowding in the city before the Improvement Trust came into existence, it was greatly intensified by the operations of that body and was one principally to the situation created by its action. He (Mr. Mehta) thought that it was the Improvement Trust, who had taken up the question of housing the poor, not in the peddling manner it was doing, but in right earnest. The Improvement Trust had been established by law for the purpose of stamping out plague as soon as possible; but the precipitate manner in which it had launched its different schemes had only the effect of increasing the mortality of the city. The Trust, it seemed, had embarked upon schemes not for sanitary but ornamental improvements of the city.

From the very beginning it had proceeded in the wrong way, and though it saw its mistakes, it would not retrace its steps. He thought time had now come when the Government, the Corporation and the Improvement Trust should put their heads together for the purpose of coming to an effective solution of this important question of housing the poor. He was one of those who was quite ready to vote any amount of money to drive out plague, but there ought to be a more substantial guarantee for the success of the measure than a mere report of the Commissioner. He considered that the time had come when the Government should appoint a committee of experts to sift the whole question and, if possible, to propose some measures for remedying the great evils which existed before the Improvement Trust came into existence and which were subsequently accentuated by the operations of the Trust. He thought it was the duty of the public to represent to the Government the desirability of doing something for the solution of this important question.

Dr. Naik thought the scheme proposed by Dr. Katrak ought to have emanated from the Improvement Trust.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he endorsed the views of Mr. Mehta as to the desirability of the Government taking up the question and appointing a committee of experts, but he could not entirely agree with what fell from that gentleman as regarded the Improvement Trust. Mr. Mehta had always a stick ready to beat the Improvement Trust with. After the Corporation had approved of, and the Government had sanctioned, the schemes, he did not see how the Improvement Trust would be justified in retracing from its position. He considered Mr. Mehta's criticism was destructive only.

Dr. Katrak having replied on the debate,

The proposition was put to the vote and lost by a large majority.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. K. N. Katraji moved:—That in view of the fact, firstly that by the delay in introducing electric tramway traction, Bombay is lagging behind every other important city in the world; and, secondly that here, that delay is to be exceptionally deplored in view of the urgent sanitary importance of this city's suburban expansion, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to give to the Corporation the following information bearing on this important matter—(1) How much longer time he estimates will be required before the conversion of the tramway to electric traction can be accomplished? (2) Who it responsible for the long delay which has already taken place in completing the purchase of the tramway, notice of which purchase was given in March 1901? (3) Whether it is not a fact that the price of the shares of the Brush Electric Company, which Company guaranteed to reimburse the Municipality the cost of buying out the Tramway Company, is now quoted at a heavy discount in the London Financial newspapers? (4) Whether the British Electric Traction Company which, it is understood, has acquired some interest in the Brush Company, has entered into any undertaking with the Municipality relative to the financial responsibilities devolving to the Brush Company under the terms of its above guarantee, and if so, to ask him to report to the Corporation the nature and extent of that undertaking.'" Mr. Kabraji having addressed the meeting at some length,

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the whole discussion on the subject be conducted with closed doors.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition which was carried.

The President then requested the representatives of the Press to withdraw and not to publish the debate on the subject.

The proposition was then discussed in camera, and was eventually lost, Mr. Kabraji only voting in favour of it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Thursday.—Barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Upper India and Burma and slightly in North-east India, and has been steady in the Peninsula and Gujarat. Another depression is forming in the North west of the Bay. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, West Coast, light to moderate rain in Gujarat, Central India Plateau, Satpuras, and showers in the Deccan, South India, Upper India Hills and Bengal. Rain has increased slightly in the Brahmaputra Valley; Moulmein and Mercara have received 4 1-2 inches, Neemuch 4, Cherrapoonje and Goa 3 1-2, Mergui and Ratnagiri 3, Dibrugarh, Mormugao, Bombay, Bhuj, Nagpur, Sambhar and Kotah 2. The depression in the Bay will probably develop slightly during the day and not move far. Moderate rain will probably continue on the West Coast and the Burma Coast, and light to moderate rain may be expected in Assam, the Central Provinces, light rain in Gujarat, Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and showers in Upper India, Central India Plateau, the Deccan, South India and the East Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplande, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba, In. Cts.
Previously registered	50 27	46 91	46 41	49 41
Thursday, 30th July	0 06	1 00	00 76	1 27
Total	50 33	47 91	47 17	50 68
Total fall to July 30, 1902	19 66	26 74	24 13	24 17
Total fall to July 30, 1901	67 60	62 18	66 94	58 63

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 30th July	1	13

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. The barometer is about normal in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab and below it elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and south-westerly or north-westerly in most other places.

Temperature variations are moderate. The maximum varied from 100° at Jask to 72° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 87° at Jask to 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the chief amounts reported being 4.25 at Neemuch, 2.80 at Ratnagiri, 2.10 at Nagpur, 2.06 at Secunderabad and between one and two inches at Deesa, Sangor, Goa, Bombay, Bhuj and Calicut.

Weather continues showery along the West Coast, but the monsoon gradient is slighter than it has been for some time.

The Agent of the Messageries and Maritimes kindly sends the following:—

The S. S. "Ernest Simons" experienced on her voyage from Colombo to Latitude 8° N. moderate to gentle west-south-westerly winds and thence to her arrival in port yesterday moderate to strong monsoon and passing rain squalls.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS.

SUIT UPON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty heard at the High Court yesterday the suit brought by Dady Rustomjee Dady against Madhuram Mathuradas, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 23,376-3-0 upon a promissory note, dated 18th November, 1901, payable eleven months after date. Mr Davar and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Robertson and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dyabhoy and Company, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that on the 5th May, 1893, the defendant owed him Rs. 23,226-9-0 and passed two promissory notes for Rs. 11,613-4-6 each, payable on the 24th March, 1894, and the 24th March, 1895, respectively. Plaintiff filed a suit in this court on the promissory notes, and the suit was settled by the defendant passing a fresh note for the amount. As part of the settlement, he also passed a promissory note for Rs. 100, for costs and interest on the 12th October, 1897. He paid sums amounting to Rs. 60 in respect of the latter note. Plaintiff endorsed the fresh note to Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, who filed a suit in this court against the defendant. This suit was settled by the defendant paying Rs. 150 and executing another note in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 23,376-9-0 on the 18th November, 1901, payable eleven months after date. The amount was still due.

The defendant in his written statement said that the plaintiff sold to him Government loan notes of the nominal value of Rs. 49,50,000 for "vaida" of 5th January, 1893, and also purchased Government loan notes of nominal value for a like amount. Similarly plaintiff sold and purchased from him Government loan notes of the nominal value of Rs 25,25,000 for "vaida" of 2nd February, 1893. In the transactions defendant suffered a loss of Rs. 23,226. The defendant said that in the said "vaidas" he had suffered a loss of Rs. 5,00,000 and owing to pressing demands he had passed promissory notes of Rs. 5,00,000 to various persons. He had passed to the plaintiff two notes for Rs. 11,613-4-6 each, on which the plaintiff had filed a suit in the High Court, which was allowed to be dismissed on his passing one promissory note to the plaintiff for Rs. 23,233-9-0. The defendant maintained that the transactions between him and the plaintiff were wagering, and the plaintiff was not entitled to sue him on those notes as the same were passed in respect of wagering transactions. Plaintiff subsequently endorsed the note for Rs. 23,236-9-0 to one Jehangir Byramjee Dalal without consideration, and the latter filed a suit against the defendant in respect thereof. Subsequently to the filing of the suit at the request of the plaintiff the defendant passed a promissory note now sued upon, and the suit was allowed to be dismissed. Defendant maintained that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue upon the note as the same was passed in respect of wagering contracts. He asked that, under the circumstances, the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	5	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	5	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	10	8	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	18	24	93
Total plague deaths to date	262,203	214,419	
Same date last year	4	3	100

ON the recommendation of the Zamindars and Jaghirdars in Sind, the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mir Allahbakshkhan valad Mir Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A REGULATION has been issued by the Siamese Minister of the Interior forbidding gambling with dice, unless a permit has been obtained. Permits cost two ticols each for one day's gambling, and are only issued on special feast days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Barolong, 2,683 tons, Captain J Millan, will sail to-day, for Bushire, in ballast.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain G R Satchell arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 17th July, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M M & Co.

THE B I S N steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 28th July, with a general cargo and Mr P Hide, Mrs Hamilton and 18 deck passengers.

THE steamer Como, 3,287 tons, Captain H Schuldt, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Colombo, 24th July, in ballast. During the voyage she experienced fresh monsoon rainy and squally.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning	Gordon	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I Marine
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 30

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Perseus	2135	Pears			Royal Navy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1035	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	[illegible]	E Tajbhoy
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Umra	769	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M M & Co
Bancoora	2193	Hill			M M & Co
Terrier	1003	Bron			R Stewart & Co
Massilia	2744	Cockman	London	22-8	P & O Co
Ula	3423	Stone			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Collier			T Morrison & Co
Highlander	1595	Dawson			W & A G & Co
Langbank	1966	Rout			W & A G & Co
Barolong	2684	McMillan			
Alboin	645	Curtes			B S & Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Aleppo	2737	Royward	Hull	4-8	F M & Co
F	Beira	2612	Purcell	Havre	8-8	W & A G & Co
G	Moshtari	1111	Storey	Aden	31-7	B & P S N Co
H	R I M S Hardinge		Pitfard			R I Marine
K	Patiala	1929	Birst	Durban	5-8	M M & Co
L	Bahaduri	[illegible]	Fukeera	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Shep'd & Co
N	Chatton	2341	Leisk	Baltimore	5-8	K N & Co
O	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Durban	5-3	A Strandes
Alongside						
L	Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Courtfield	2874	Attree	Hull	6-8	J M & Co
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	Liverpool	2-8	W & A G & Co
4	Nowshera	1951	Dewing	Berbera	30-7	M M & Co
7	Clan Robertson	[illegible]	Ody	Havre	5-8	F M & Co
9	Clan Monroe	3121	Howell	Antwerp	5-8	F M & Co
10&11	Wildenfels	3637	Reising	Karachi	2-8	Glade & Co
12	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	Aden	1-8	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Rickford	P Gulf	30-7	M M & Co
15	Kerbella	1458	Hodgson	P Gulf	4-8	M M & Co
	Como	3287	Schuldt			T M & Co
	Dwarka	750	Nielson			M M & Co
	Ernest Simons	2162	Dupey			M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Monscorl	1735	Hannah			B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	R I M S Canning	Gordon	Berbera, July 20
	Como s	Schuldt	Colombo, July 24
30	R I M S Hardinge	Pitfard	Berbera, July 22
	Dwarka s	Neilson	Karachi, July 28
	Shirley s	Satchel	Calcutta, July 17

DEPARTURES

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Ranee (Transport).	Corran	Berbera
30	Kola s	Rickford	Persian Gulf

The steamer Baralong, Captain Millan, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Bushire.

The steamer Caledonia, entered for loading yesterday for London.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Sunda, arrived yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, arrived from Colombo, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Stuart, arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this evening.

The Florio and Rubattino steamer R Rubattino, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning and is expected to arrive on the 5th August in the early morning.

The N Y K steamer Kinshiu Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales wool T Ramjee Jeewandas; 35 bales wool Cassam Joosub; 70 bales wool B Hurbhum; 40 cwt turmeric E Sassoon; 30 bales wool Doongarsee Nagjee; 150 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons; 60 cwt pickers Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 5 bales wool C Nanjee; 25 cwt dry ginger and 120 cwt turmeric Nanjee Khetsee; 1002 cwt myrabollams Goculdas Madhowjee; 1001 cwt myrabollams Pudumsee Jethabhoy; 1010 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—201 cwt Nigerseed A Blaschek and Co; 3 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 1300 cwt mussoor and 7600 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 20 tons black wood M M Abdoolally; 4000 cwt bones Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Courtfeld s—75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 14000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aleppo s—52 bales cotton Walter Favri and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Como s—110 bales cotton and 5963 cwts mowraseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 5001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 mowraseed Ernst and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels—525 cwts mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2002 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—6 cases black tea Ernst and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgement.

1277-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moola Haji Joonas Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1249-02—Sorabji and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others Maneckbhai J and H—Part heard.

1252-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Jamnadas Canji and another vs Pragji Sorji and others—Dikshit and D.

1254-03—In person—Jehangir Maneckji Cursetji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—R F N checkeon.

1210-99—Hiralal D—Govind Naran Bapat and others vs Daji Abaji Khare—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhmishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaykorebai widow vs Gulchund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

203-115-05-01—Crawford D and Co—Girdhar Shamji and others vs Tribhovandas Lalootbhoy—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

208,03—In person—Pandrinath Bala and another vs Visnu Pilajee—In person.

149-02—Madhowji e and V—Harakbhai and another vs Pragji Jetha and others—R P Mehta.

315-01—Payne and Co—Gellabhoy Aspal vs Agaboo widow—Wadia and G.

Testamentary Suits.

23,01—Mulla and M—Shaik Alli bin Fakir Mahomed vs Rehumutbai—Mirza and M.

10,03—Chitnis and M—Jinabai vs Bhugwandas Nursey—Payne and Co.

41,01—Malvi H and M—Bai Ladkore widow vs Harikhisandas Dharandas—Payne and Co.

24,02—Mulla and M—Manecktai widow vs Lalootbhoy Hargowandas—Malvi H and M.

Long Cause.

723,02—Malvi H and M—Bharnel Bhima and others vs Thakersey Ludha—B Reghavaya.

193-02—Muljee C and V—Hajee Gani Hajee Oosman vs Sulleman Joosub and another—Muljee B and B.

863-00—Mulla and M—Tricumdas Hemraj vs Dowjee Muljee and others—Daphtary and F—Little and Co.

134-00—K D Shroff—Mohanlal Kahandas vs Keshavlal Sakhidas—Thakurdas and Co.

239-03—Bicknell M and M—Sorabjee Pestonjee Davar vs Sorabjee Edulje Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Unwalla and P.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

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EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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133, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

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ON THE [illegible] FACING THE SNOWS.

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WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
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Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
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THE "UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

IS now being rapidly introduced throughout the World and has REACHED BOMBAY.

The EASE with which this system may be attained is as follows :—

1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the 2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the 4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the 10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the 12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows :—

1st lesson	2	hours' study.
2nd "	3	" "
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each	6	" "
6th, 7th and 8th " "	2	" "
9th, 10th and 11th " "	6	" "

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

AUSTRALIA AND LASCARS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S dispute on the subject of the exclusion of lascars on mail-steamers, referred to in this morning's telegrams, was forwarded to Lord Tennyson in April last. In it were covert hints as to the Postmaster-General putting mails on ships with coloured crews, ships engaged by himself independently of the Commonwealth Government, and it was thought that the Commonwealth would see its way to rescind the resolution to oppose the employment of Lascars on mail steamers. But the Commonwealth is determined. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, that the Australian legislation made it impossible for them to be associated in future with the Government of the Commonwealth in any mail contract. They recognized, he said, the importance to the cause of Imperial unity of joint action in such matters as postal communication between the Mother Country and the great self-governing Colonies, and they would not on slight grounds withdraw from such co-operation, but the legislation in question, affecting as it does principally Indian subjects of his Majesty, left no other course open to them. By the Mutiny Proclamation of 1858, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, the Crown declared itself bound to the natives of its Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which binds it to all its other subjects, and undertook faithfully and conscientiously to fulfil those obligations. He considered it would not be consistent with that undertaking for his Majesty's Government to become parties to a contract in which the employment of his Majesty's Indian subjects is in terms forbidden, on the ground of colour only. His Majesty's Government, Mr. Chamberlain said, showed every sympathy with the efforts of the people of Australia to deal with the problem of immigration, but they always objected, both as regards aliens and as regards British subjects, to specific legislative discrimination in favour of, or against, race and colour, and that objection applies with even greater force to the present case, in which the question is not of the rights of the white population of Australia as against an influx of foreign immigrants, but merely of the employment of his Majesty's Indian subjects on a contract to be mainly performed in tropical or sub-tropical waters. Mr. Chamberlain went further. He urged that even if the service were one upon which Indian subjects had not hitherto been employed, it would destroy the faith of the people of India in the sanctity of the obligations undertaken towards them by the Crown, if the Imperial Government should become in any degree whatever parties to a policy of excluding them from it solely on the ground of colour. But where they have already been employed in the service for a long period of years, to proscribe them from it now would be to produce justifiable discontent among a large portion of his Majesty's subjects. His Majesty's Government deeply regret that their feeling of obligation in this matter is not shared by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and that in regard to a matter which cannot affect the conditions of employment in Australia, and in no way affects that purity of race which the people of Australia justly value, they should have considered it desirable to dissociate themselves so completely from the obligations and policy of the Empire. Much as we regret it, we cannot deny that Australia's action is consistent with her policy and her determination never to be faced with the difficulties which have so often presented themselves in the States. It is not that she disbelieves in the skill and gallantry of the Lascar as a sailor ; India perhaps thinks less of him than Australia in that respect. But she will not have the coloured man land or depart as he likes, lest he ultimately be induced to settle. So far as we can see the P. and O. will have to refrain from employing lascars on their through steamers, the Australian mails must be carried by the Siberian Railway and from Dalny or Shanghai in other liners, or the Commonwealth left to make its own arrangements.

TEA AND COFFEE PRODUCTION. THE statistics with reference to the production of tea and coffee in India during the past year are all the more interesting because of the strenuous efforts which have been made recently to put the tea and coffee industries upon a more satisfactory basis. Apparently nature herself has been assisting the tea planter to do what he could not bring himself to do—that is to say to restrict the output of tea. The fall in prices and the general state of the consuming market has brought it home to the producer very clearly that some restriction must be put upon cultivation and production, if the prices obtained for the commodity are to be at all remunerative. In this connection it is interesting to note the history of tea production in this country. The text which accompanies this year's figures contains some interesting remarks upon the subject. Nine-tenths of the tea produced comes from the two provinces of Assam and Bengal, and the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys account for 64·6 per cent. of the outturn. Since 1886 the acreage added to the area already under cultivation has steadily increased, but it is significant that within the last two years there has been a marked diminution in the quantity of land added to the area already under cultivation. Whereas in 1897 planters thought themselves justified in planting 36,835 acres more than that already bearing the tea plant, last year the increase was only 485 acres—a plain sign that cultivators are becoming chary of committing themselves to what is a more speculative venture every year. One of the secrets of the present over-stocked state of the British market is that the quantity of tea produced has increased in nearly double the ratio of the increase in the area under cultivation. The statistics show that while there has been an increase in the area since 1885 of 85 per cent., the increase in production has been 163 per cent. With such a capacity for production resting in their hands, cultivators find it difficult to apply the obvious remedy to the market. However, as we have said, unfavourable climatic influences have had a lot to do with the diminished production noticed during the last two years ; and planters have also been forced against their will to limit the outturn by shortness of labour and, according to the report, by the deterioration of the plants owing to imperfect cultivation. In 1886 there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the area and 15 per cent. in the quantity produced ; in 1900 the area had increased by 84 per cent. and the quantity produced by 176 per cent. However, rather heavy decreases in production have occurred during the past two years. Whereas there were increases of over 24 millions and over 15 millions of pounds in 1899 and 1900, there were in 1901 and 1902, respectively, decreases of over 6 million and nearly three million pounds. Nearly 97½ per cent. of the average production is exported to the United Kingdom. All round there has been a slight increase per pound upon the prices secured for Indian tea since 1900, and the future prospects of the industry are distinctly brighter in view of the fact that a natural limitation of output has been associated with a more or less successful endeavour to find new markets. Now that the endeavours of the tea producers of this country have been organised and they have the Tea Cess Committee to watch their interests the tale which will be told next year should be very different.

The statistics in respect of the coffee industry are neither so important nor so interesting as those we have just reviewed. The factors which have brought about the diminution in the output and sale of coffee in this country have been very different to those which have resulted in the decline in the tea industry. The fall in prices has been due to direct competition on the part of producers in other part of the world, and the chief wagers of this commercial battle have been the planters of Brazil. Southern India has suffered from dire ill-luck in respect of her coffee industry. While the struggle has been going on in respect of prices Indian producers have also had to contend with bad seasons, and counting the amount raised in 1885 as a basis for comparison we find that in 1901 the production declined by no less than 57 per cent, notwithstanding that the decreases in the two preceding years had been 50 per cent and 33 per cent., respectively. The state of affairs will probably be better understood when we point out that the average production in the last five years has been but 21¾ million pounds compared with an average of 32¾ million pounds in the preceding five years. Thus while Indian producers have been unable to make capital out of large stocks Brazilian planters have been flooding the market with cheap coffee, and so have cut prices all round. The position in the coffee planting industry is the entire reverse of that obtaining with the tea planter, although the result has been a similar decline of prosperity. Prices which were highest in 1877 have declined by nearly 100 per cent. since that year. In fact but for a temporary increase last year the returns which the planter of Southern India gets for his labour would be ridiculously low. No wonder that present circumstances have made him despondent, and particularly so, because there seems to be no remedy at present, which can be suggested to stem the tide of his misfortune.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. A SOMEWHAT serious increase in the mortality statistics of the City of Bombay is noticeable this week. The aggregate mortality has amounted to 587 deaths during the past seven days, 59 in excess of the previous seven days. This is due simply and solely to climatic causes. The chief causes of the increase were an unusual frequency of pulmonary complaints, and a maintenance of the high mortality due to diarrhœa which is common at this season. However, the death rate, which amounted to 39·33 per thousand per annum, is still much below the average and below last year's figures. It is a coincidence in fact that last year there was an increase which corresponded in numbers very nearly to the record of the past week. Under these circumstances Bombay has still cause for congratulation that her general health remains so good. One unfortunate feature of the week's statistics was another increase in the plague figures. After two weeks during which the disease remained stationary in respect of the mortality it occasioned there was an increase during the seven days just concluded of seventeen deaths. Last year the death roll only amounted to 28 in the corresponding week, and it seems hopeless now to expect that the figures will this year reach such a satisfactory level. Eleven districts present a clean sheet, and the scourge is evenly distributed over the rest of the city, no ward reporting more than eight deaths. There seems to be a temporary abatement of the virulence of the plague in Byculla. During the past seven days only two deaths were registered, and in view of the fact that Byculla is the most populous district of the city this is most satisfactory. Fevers were responsible for only 40 deaths—one more than during last week—but 54 less than during the corresponding week of last year and 52 less than the mean of the past five years. Diarrhœa, as we have already remarked, is present in almost epidemic form, and the lower castes of the Hindu community are suffering severely from the disease. The uncertain weather and the high winds doubtless account for the unusually heavy mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases generally, which are one of the chief contributory causes of the higher death rate this week. Small-pox again accounts for fourteen deaths, and the fact that it is slightly higher than last week should warn those who reside in infected districts that its virulence is by no means spent. One of its victims last week belonged to the European community. Two Europeans also succumbed to diarrhœa, and there were altogether five deaths amongst the community, a figure which is equivalent to a death rate of 21·18 per thousand per annum. The birth rate continues very low.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BOMBAY. EXCELLENT reports are now coming from nearly all the districts of the Bombay Presidency. Last week the rainfall was general and plentiful. Even Sind received beneficial supplies, and the only complaints of any note, which are to be found in the district reports, are to the effect that in some instances the rain has been excessive and that in consequence the growing plants have suffered. In Karachi as much as two and a quarter inches of rain has fallen, and the supplies of moisture have been very beneficial to the kharif crops. Sukkur also has been visited by grateful showers, and the early crops are doing well. In Larkhana the rainfall has brought the canal to high water mark, but although cultivation has been much benefited by this new supply of moisture there is still a deficiency of water. Everywhere in Sind cultivators are busily pursuing the usual monsoon operations. The transplantation of rice continues, and the sowing of other kharif crops is also in progress. In Gujarat the rainfall during the past week amounted to more than half of the gross total received this season. It was so heavy in Ahmedabad that the bajri sowing was damaged, and in Broach operations were retarded. All over Gujarat there is now a plentiful supply of water and all anxiety as to the future of the growing crops which are everywhere green and flourishing has vanished. There was again good rain in the Konkan, and the remark, "rainfall sufficient," is to be found in all the district reports. The standing crops are in good condition. Heavy rain fell in Poona, where some of the young crops have been damaged by excessive downfalls. Elsewhere in the Deccan, however, the falls though sufficient as a whole, were not excessive. Sholapur is one of the few districts of the presidency which now needs more rain. Even that district, however, did not entirely escape the general downfall which visited the presidency. In the Southern Mahratta Country conditions are all that could be desired. The rice crops are in good condition and the jowari crops are flourishing. The prices of food grains throughout the presidency are either stationary or have slightly fallen.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP. ONLY three matches in the County Cricket Championship were set down for the 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, and, as will be seen from a Reuter's telegram published to-day, in only one, that between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, was a definite issue arrived at. Yorkshire add a victory to their account in nearly every match played now, and occupy fourth place in the championship table with a percentage of 38·46, as a result of thirteen finished matches. No other county has won more than six matches up to date. Middlesex's position at the head of the table is undisturbed. Sussex, with one defeat against them out of six finished matches, hold second place, followed by Essex with two defeats out of eight finished matches. Lancashire and Worcestershire have changed positions, the latter county now occupying fifth place in the table. Surrey, Notts, and Warwickshire have won and lost an equal number of matches and form a little group dividing the counties who are plus points from those who are minus points. Somerset head this latter division with a percentage of —11·11, followed by Kent, Derbyshire, Hampshire, Leicestershire, and Gloucestershire in the order named. The latter county has not won a match yet and has sustained two crushing defeats during the past seven days at the hands of Notts and Yorkshire, respectively.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 24th instant left Suez at 2 a. m. yesterday.

A SCHEME for the redistribution of the Army in India is now engaging the consideration of the military authorities, and several important changes appear to be in prospect.

THE Secretary of State has been asked to sanction the construction on the metreguage of a line of railway from Bareilly to Saron. The distance is about 56 miles.

UNFORTUNATELY Lady Rivaz was too unwell to appear at the Barne's Court Ball at Simla on Tuesday evening, but his Honour Sir Charles Rivaz extended a genial welcome to about four hundred guests.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th June amounted to Rs. 3,993, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 475. Total earnings from 1st January to 13th June were Rs. 73,527, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 23,722.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th June amounted to Rs. 12,265, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,012. Total earnings from 1st January to 13th June were Rs. 5,17,280, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 37,133.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 13th June amounted to Rs. 1,741. Total earnings from 21st February to 13th June were Rs. 16,248.

PRICES of boots and shoes will go up shortly, owing to the increased cost of leather, due to the scarcity of hides in the United States.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—In an "institution" so-called, not so far from a thing called a fountain, some three days ago, a poor woman (pure English by the way, and illegally detained for observation) because she remonstrated about the theft of "her sea," and in a tone too loud for the very sensitive nerves of her Eurasian medical attendant, was ordered by him to be "silenced." This was effectually done by the native amazon in attendance, who sprang on her victim, and flung her down, and sat on her head, etc. The poor thing is now in bed with a twisted neck and bruises. The "amazon" is quite a la mode haggard, tall muscular, and with a gait worthy of a gallant serjeant-major teaching young ideas how to walk. She carries a large ring, and many large keys, which are very effectually "clanked" to cause fear and respect. If a fire broke out not one soul in this delightful spot could possibly escape.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

MONSIEUR EMILE LOUBET, President of the French Republic, and the recent guest of King Edward was born at Maisanne, in the Drome, on December 31, 1838, and is therefore sixty-four years of age. His father, writes V. H. W. in the "St. James's Budget," was a substantial peasant proprietor, who in due course of time became Mayor of his native village. The son, who had been from the first destined for the Bar, followed law courses in Paris, and after taking his degree, "localised" at Montelimar, in his own department. Though his natural tastes were more agricultural than legal, his invariable "bonhomie" and his adaptability for the work at hand, combined with his willingness to help his friends on every possible occasion, secured him a large measure both of popularity and of success. Even in these early days he showed that staunch Republicanism which has ever been the main feature of his public life. This was responsible for his exclusion from employment under the Empire, which he doggedly opposed from the time he came to years of discretion. He was, therefore, on its fall, elected Mayor of Montelimar, and continued to hold this position until he became President of the Republic. He also became at the same time a member of the "Conseil General" of the Drome, and was chosen as its representative in the Chamber five years later, on February 26th, 1876. M. Loubet joined the Republican majority and was one of the 363 deputies who protested against Marshall McMahon's coup d'etat of May, 1877. In the following Parliament, to which he was returned by a poll of 11,0[illegible]1 votes to the 7,006 received by his Bonapartist competitor M. Lacroix St. Pierre, he supported M. Dufaure's Ministry. The moderation of his Republicanism was as conspicuously displayed in his votes for those laws which guaranteed the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting, as in his opposition to the recognition of the Socialist Blanqui's election and to the full amnesty for the Communists. He devoted himself mainly to financial questions, though he found time to take part in such other debates as those on Judicial reform and on the freedom of elementary education. In the following Parliament he supported both M. Gambetta and M. Jules Ferry and voted in favour of the loans for the Tunis and Tonquin Expeditions. On January 25, 1885, he exchanged the stormy atmosphere of the Chamber for the more congenial one of the Senate, where he likewise joined the Republican Left. In 1887 he became Minister of Public Works in the Tirard Cabinet, but resigned office the following year rather than follow M. Floquet, the next Prime Minister, in his revision of the Constitution. In February, 1892, he himself formed a Ministry at President Carnot's request, but its career proved stormy throughout. The Carmaux miners had struck work on account of the dismissal of one of their fellows, M. Calvignac, likewise Mayor of Carmaux, who in the course of ninety days had only been down the pit seventeen times. M. Loubet agreed, at the request of M. Pelletan, M. Clemenceau, and M. Millerand, to act as arbitrator between masters and men. Though thrown over more than once by those who had appealed to him, he succeeded after many difficulties in effecting a peaceable settlement of the dispute. His satisfaction was, however, but shortlived, as the Panama disclosures shook his Ministry to its very foundations.

The most remarkable feature about M. Loubet's election to his present position was the facts that he and his competitor, M. Meline, belonged to the same Parliamentary group. M. Meline was, indeed, an unwilling candidate. Both rivals had invariably voted in the same lobby, and the one had steadily upheld at the Luxembourg the principles which the other had enunciated, in the Palais Bourbon. M. Loubet's election was entirely due to the absence of any candidate whom the Radicals and Socialists could put forward as their own. M. Bourgeois and M. Brisson would both have alienated supporters who were ready to rally to M. Loubet's standard and he was therefore elected by them with the assistance of those members of the Republican Centre who preferred him to M. Meline. The result was a Radical victory, which brought about the necessary reaction, and was largely responsible for the unpopularity the President has enjoyed ever since his election with the more Conservative elements of French society. Personally, he has done nothing to deserve this. His attitude has been correct throughout ; he has been anxious to conciliate all sections of public opinion, and has necessarily met with the reward that invariably follows in France upon such a policy. These unfortunate incidents were followed by the still more unjustifiable attack made upon the President himself at Auteuil races on June 4. In this case, it is true, nothing had been either organised or premeditated. Baron Christiani, who, in his sober moments, was a perfectly harmless individual, had had little too much champagne, and his friends, in their wild rush upon the President's box, acted solely upon the inspiration of the moment. The whole thing was a mere flash in the pan ; but its results were far reaching. The counter-demonstration at Longchamps on the following Sunday was accompanied by a concentration of soldiery and police upon the spot. M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, was censured for having revived the worst traditions of the Empire, and was compelled to hand in his resignation. The President sent first for M. Poincare, one of the most rising men at the French Bar, who refused to form a Cabinet without the co-operation of M. Barthou, whom the Radicals refused to accept. M. Bourgeois, who was next sent for, saw the perils of the situation and refused to leave the tranquil atmosphere of the Peace Conference at The Hague. A second abortive attempt was then made to secure M. Poincare's services, but the President was at last forced to send for M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who succeeded in forming a Ministry which contained such heterogeneous elements as General Gallifet, on the one side, with M. Baudin, Radical Socialist, and M. Millerand, Socialist, upon the other. This administration realised the object which it had in view, but M. Loubet's personality hardly occupies a sufficiently prominent place in the struggles between the Government and the Opposition to justify a detailed account of its proceedings. M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded in remaining in office for a longer period than any other Prime Minister of the Third Republic, and received throughout the loyal co-operation of M. Loubet. His resignation is regarded as a misfortune by many of those who opposed him which he was at the helm, and the prophecy that they would live to regret it has been fulfilled. M. Loubet's triumphs have been in a totally different field. He found France with Russia as her solitary ally. He has now brought about a far friendlier feeling with Italy on the one side and Great Britain on the other. His visit to us must be hailed as evidence of the recognition of the position the two countries occupy towards one another at the present moment. Neither hampers the other in any point of the world except, perhaps, in Newfoundland, and even these difficulties can be adjusted by a spirit of compromise and of concession. We may therefore anticipate that M. Loubet's visit to England will go a long way towards completing the good work done by our Sovereign's visit to Paris.

M. Loubet is personally sympathetic. His successful career may have originally been due to the highly-respected position occupied by his family in the Drome, but his frank disposition and kindly nature were largely responsible for the esteem in which he was himself held whilst practising at the Montelimar Bar. In those days the young barrister was noted for his great simplicity, and the President of the Republic has not lost this prominent characteristic. His mind has, however, been cultivated by close study and application. He is a voracious reader, and absorbs what he has read. He makes no display of his knowledge, nor is he fond of laying down the law. His extensive library is not merely for show, but for use. He goes out but little into general society, as he feels far more at home in the family circle. His chief tastes are musical, and he likes to spend his evening in listening to the works of the great composers. Small, squarely built, with a square-cut block beard now almost grey, his kindly eyes light up his dark Southern face. His concessions of principle may be due to the one guiding doctrine : passionate devotion to the Republic. He knows that, were he to resign or to quarrel with his Ministers, worse would follow, and he therefore deems it his duty to avoid this calamity at any price.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUGAR CONVENTION BILL.

A TARDY ACT OF JUSTICE.

"A GREAT ECONOMIC FIGHT."

LONDON, JULY 30.

After an animated debate, the Sugar Convention Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons last night by 224 against 144 votes.

Mr. Chamberlain contended that the Bill will secure free-trade in sugar and protect us against monopoly, and it was a tardy act of justice to the Colonies.

He mentioned that he had information showing there was not the slightest probability of the formation of an International Sugar Cartel.

He condemned the extravagant language of the opposing speakers, and said we are on the eve of a great economic fight, and it would be well that all of us, whatever our views, were to keep cool and not turn an economic into a personal fight.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS.

NEW RULES AS TO TENDERS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Lord George Hamilton notifies that no tenders from one party shall exceed the total of the tenders invited and no tender under ten thousand rupees will be accepted.

He notifies furthermore that no telegraphic transfers below one lakh will be granted.

SCHOOLS ON CEYLON ESTATES.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

EDUCATION OF COOLIE CHILDREN.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Schwann, promised to ask Sir West Ridgway for information regarding the number and attendance at the Tea Estate Schools in Ceylon and the amount of the Government contribution thereto.

There had been no time, he said, for Sir West Ridgway to send a report on the education of coolie children or leprosy.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

REPLY OF AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

THE RECRUITING OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

The Australian Commonwealth, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, has firmly declined to reconsider its decision regarding the non-employment of lascars in mail steamers, insisting upon acting for the preservation of the purity of race and encouragement of recruiting British seamen.

MASS MEETING IN LONDON.

THE TAXATION OF FOOD.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of London citizens yesterday which passed a Resolution protesting against the taxation of food and condemning Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

A MOTOR CAR TRIP.

VISIT TO PEASANT COTTAGES.

The King and Queen yesterday landed in Killary Bay and went on a motor car inland and visited peasant cottages.

The Queen has given £500 to the poor of Ireland.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN ROME

IN MEMORY OF KING HUMBERT.

Grand patriotic demonstrations took place in Rome yesterday in memory of King Humbert.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

VICTORY OF RABELAIS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Plate :—

Genius	1
Coalsack	2
Friar Tuck	3

LONDON, JULY 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Rabelais	1
Cappa White	2
Merry Saint	3

LORD NORTHCOTE AND AUSTRALIA.

Wednesday evening's "Pioneer" makes the following statement :—"Intelligence reaches us from what we believe to be a well-informed quarter in Bombay that the appointment for which Lord Northcote has been selected is the Governor-Generalship of Australia. No official confirmation of the statement is, however, forthcoming. It is understood that his Excellency will in the first instance proceed to England."

A Port Limon (Costa Rica) paper, alluding to the quarantine restrictions, states : "One isolated case still exists here, and passengers who wish to leave for Jamaica or any other British port, will anxiously await the recovery or interment of this isolated sufferer."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SIR W. T. MARRIOTT.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The death is announced of Sir W. T. Marriott, member of the Privy Council.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir William Thackeray Marriott was born in 1834. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. He was made a Q. C. in 1877, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1879. He was Judge-Advocate-General in 1885-86 and from 1886 to 1892. From 1880 to 1893 he sat for Brighton. He was described as a man of great facility of mind. After leaving the University he started off as a curate, felt conscientious scruples, was called to the bar, applied unsuccessfully for a post under the Liberals, became a Conservative, was made Judge-Advocate-General by Lord Salisbury, was returned for Brighton as a Liberal in 1880 and as a Conservative in 1884. Finding nothing to do and only £2,000 a year to act as Judge-Advocate-General, Sir W. Marriott was able to do a little business in Egypt, and pleaded Ismail Pasha's cause so successfully as to earn a fee of £5,000. At other times he has gained some notoriety by the virulence of his attacks on Mr. Chamberlain. Home Rule, however, while causing some new political feuds, has healed some old personal ones. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir W. Marriott, it is understood, became friends. At the time of his death he was 69 years of age.]

CRICKET NEWS.

BIG DEFEAT OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 183 runs.

The matches between Essex and Hampshire and Kent and Surrey had to be abandoned.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	8	4	0	4	4	100·00
Sussex	14	5	1	8	4	66·66
Essex	14	6	2	6	4	50·00
Yorkshire	18	9	4	5	5	35·56
Worcestershire	13	5	3	5	2	25·00
Lancashire	18	6	4	8	2	20·00
Surrey	18	6	6	6	0	—
Notts	15	3	3	9	0	—
Warwickshire	14	3	3	8	0	—
Somerset	11	4	5	2	—1	—11·11
Kent	11	3	4	4	—1	—14·28
Derbyshire	11	3	6	2	—3	—33·33
Hants	8	1	5	2	—4	—66·66
Leicestershire	14	1	6	7	—5	—71·42
Gloucestershire	13	0	7	6	—7	—100·00

(In the above table one point is given for a win, one deducted on account of a loss, and drawn games are ignored. The championship is decided by the percentage of points to matches decided.)

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 29th July, says that ratifications of the Mackay treaty have been exchanged between England and China.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council which was to have been held next Friday, is postponed to Tuesday.

INDIAN PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plains of Upper India, where plague has recently committed such terrible havoc, are now almost completely free from this disease. The deaths reported for last week are:—Bengal, including Calcutta, nineteen ; United Provinces, two ; Punjab, seventeen ; and Central India, twenty-three. Western and Southern India on the other hand continue to suffer badly. Bombay Presidency and City last week reported 1,897 deaths ; Mysore State, 202 ; Madras Presidency, 98 ; Coorg, 2 ; and Hyderabad State, 30.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHALLENGE CUP SEMI-FINAL.

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The 93rd Highlanders was beaten by the Calcutta Football Club to-day in the semi-final game for the Indian Football Association Challenge Cup. An enormous crowd of spectators witnessed the match. The play on both sides was splendid. Calcutta scored their only goal against the 93rd in the second half of the game. The final for the shield will be played on Saturday between Calcutta and the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

THE CHARGE OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

Recently Mr. Brojendro Lal Mitra, Inspector of the Calcutta Police, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for wrongfully confining one Kiron Mali Mookerjee, and fined him Rs. 300. The High Court in a lengthy judgment in appeal today set aside the conviction and sentence on the ground that the prosecution, which was instituted after the expiry of three months, was barred by limitation under Clause 1, Section 99, of the Calcutta Police Act, and directed that the fine be refunded.

THE CALCUTTA SUICIDE.

At the inquest on the late Mr William Gorrie, Assistant to Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., who shot himself dead on the 20th instant, the jury returned a verdict that the wound was self-inflicted whilst the deceased was temporarily insane.

A CURRENCY DIFFICULTY.

The Calcutta Trades Association are also against the Government of India's proposal to withdraw the special privilege now attaching to the encashment of sub circle currency notes, and have addressed the Government accordingly.

THE BANGALORE CHEATING CASE.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

BANGALORE, JULY 30

The trial of Plant and Rickford came on to-day at noon before the District Magistrate. Accused were in military custody and undefended. Eight witnesses were examined up to luncheon time, after which the case was adjourned till to morrow, accused being remanded to military custody of the Essex Regiment. The prosecution applied for a summons for a witness from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, Bombay, to come and speak as to the accounts of the accused with that firm.

On the recommendation of the Municipal Corporations in the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., LL.B., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE POONA HOUNDS.

A MEMORABLE RUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

A fairly numerous field, despite the fact that Harapsar is never a very popular meet, attended the Master's invitation this morning. With twenty-four couple out eager for work before them the morning looked promising, and indications were by no means belied for two of the finest runs were put to the credit of the hounds before the day's work was closed. Moving to Harapsar village the hounds were thrown off into some sugarcane. They soon got to work and proclaimed a find with a burst of music which drew every straggler to the corner of the field whence it came. The leaders set off at a good pace which taxed the stoutest of the riders. The going was soft in parts and told on the horses. After a couple of miles a view of the Jack still going strong was obtained. The canal intervened, but the hounds were close on his brush and nothing could save him. He was pulled down on the opposite bank after giving twenty five minutes of the finest running. The brush fell to the lot of Mrs. Beatty, who richly deserved the trophy, having kept well up with the hands throughout the run. The Master decided to continue as there were traces of abundance of Jack. A move was made across the railway line, where some jowari was drawn, and after the master had left the hounds bit, they struck out on a line which made direct for the railway. A Poona passenger train was just approaching, but the driver slowed down, and the train and hounds then joined in the run for a short distance, but the line streaked away up a neighbouring hill. Jack made for the hills again near Bapdeo Ghat, but changed his mind suddenly and headed for Pisoli. He was now fairly in sight and in a little while was rolled over after one of the finest runs of the season, lasting nearly forty-seven minutes from start to finish. The brush was awarded to Mrs. Stockley. Miss Low and Miss Anderson were well in at the death. The morning was one to be remembered.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE AT POONA.

The Bishop of Bombay held a Confirmation Service at St. Mary's Church this evening, when 41 candidates, of whom 30 were girls, presented themselves. The Lord Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Tibbs, was preceded by the choir and the chaplain of St. Mary's, the Rev de Coetlogon. After the hymn was sung and the opening portion of the Service read, the Bishop advanced to the foldstool and addressed the candidates. The Bishop then gave the Benediction, which closed the service.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE BUFFS vs. THE POONA GYMKHANA.

After a fortnight's rain cricket again began. The match to-day was between The Buffs and the Poona Gymkhana. The ground was rather heavy and the ball hung about in a manner that was distressing to observe, most of the players being caught during the afternoon. The Buffs' band was present. The match resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 30 runs. As time was left the Gymkhana went in for second innings and made 71 runs for the loss of seven wickets. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Airy, c Trueman, b Templeton	1	b Templeton	4
Capt Frith, b Faviell	22	c and b Hardy	7
Capt Tregear, c Groodbridge, b Templeton	5	c Smith, b Cadman	3
Mr Weatherby, c Hopkinson, b Groombridge	0	c Hopkinson, b Templeton	29
Mr Forsyth, not out	41	did not bat	
Mr Tancred, l-b-w, b Faviell	15	c Green, b Templeton	0
Mr Wallinger, c Wilkinson, b Faviell	5	c Cadman, b Templeton	5
Capt Grant, c Green, b Faviell	0	did not bat	
Col. Hazelton, c Hopkinson, b Coleman	1	b Hopkinson	0
Mr Kirwan, c Green, b Baker	1	not out	8
Mr Hawley, l-b-w, b Coleman	7	not out	12
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	101	Total	71

THE BUFFS.

First Innings.

Mr Faviell, not out	41
Capt Knight, c and b Wallinger	0
Private Templeton, b Wallinger	5
Corpl Hopkinson, b Hawley	2
Mr Howard Smith, l-b-w, b Wallinger	3
Mr Hardy, b Hawley	0
Mr Green, b Tregear	10
Mr Trueman, c Frith, b Hazelton	3
Corpl Cadman, l-b-w, b Tregear	3
Sergt Goodbridge Grant, b Tregear	0
Corpl Oakes, c Wallinger, b Hazelton	0
Extras	4
Total	71

EUROPEAN LADY'S DEATH AT OOTACAMUND.

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The death occurred yesterday at Ootacamund of Mrs. Handcock, the wife of the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipality, of enteric. Mrs. Handcock was the sister of Captain Swan, the Adjutant of the Nilgiri Rifle Volunteers.

THE BITE OF A RABID DOG.

Mr. F. E. Hooper, of Messrs. McDowell and Company, has been obliged to go to Kasauli for treatment. He has been unfortunately bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid.

ACCIDENT AT A BANGALORE PAPERCHASE.

LIEUT.-COL. GEORGES INJURED.

BANGALORE, JULY 30,

Lieutenant-Colonel Georges, commanding the 3rd Madras Lancers, was thrown at last night's weekly paperchase given by the officers of the 4th Madras Pioneers, and broke his collar bone. It had rained and the horse fell at a jump.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 30,

The following are the Royal Garrison Artillery reliefs for 1903-04 :—No. 89 Company, from Honkong to Rangoon ; No. 61 Company, from Rangoon to Bombay ; No. 76 Company, from Bombay to Karachi ; No. 69 Company, from Karachi to Agra ; No. 65 Company, from Agra to Delhi ; No. 94 Company, from Delhi to Roorkee ; No. 51 Company from Roorkee to Aden; No. 45 Company, from Aden to England; No. 68 Company, from Mauritius to Roorkee ; No. 42 Company, from Roorkee to England ; No. 101 Company, from Mauritius to Ferozepore ; No. 59 Company, from Ferozepore to Fort Attock ; No. 86 Company, from Fort Attock to Mooltan ; No. 43 Company (heavy) from Mooltan to England ; No. 75 Company (heavy), from Allahabad to Katapahar and Darjeeling ; No. 85 Company (heavy), from Katapahar and Darjeeling to Allahabad.

It has been decided to establish military dairy farms at Sialkot and Peshawar.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Henry Wenden, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Honorary Colonel, to be Colonel Commandant.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Sarjant to be Commandant, with effect from the 19th June, vice Shipp transferred.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Shipp, V.D., to be Commandant, with effect from the 19th June, 1903, vice Traill, resigned.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Thomas Stephenson resigns his commission.

SASSIETY IN SIMLA.

(BY F. J. F)

The great reading public having perhaps perused a recent feminine outburst describing a presumably private dinner given by an Eminent Personage to certain highly peculiar guests, may care to hear what really happened.

Scene I. The reception chamber. Before dinner.

Mrs. Gushing-Inkslinger. (to "Military man.")—How glorious ! (gasps.)

Military Man.—Isn't it "grand" !

Mrs. G. I—Fancy his shaking hands with us guests.

Enthusing Spinster.—It made me feel hot and cold all over, but I simply "loved" it.

Mrs. G. I.—I wonder if he would notice if I slipped out of the room and arrived a second time. It would be too splendid to get my hand shaken like that again.

(She half rises.)

"1st Class" A. D. C.—Too late now I'm afraid ! We are going in to dinner in half a mo.'

He pushes her back into her chair with tender solicitude and passes on with a popular smile.

Enthusing Spinster. (to Mrs.G.-I)—Have you by any chance kept your sweet invitation card with the gold lettering and the fancy border ? Because, if so, I wanted to tell you in confidence that I am making a collection.

Mrs G. I. (indignantly.)—My good girl, I wouldn't part with mine for worlds. Why I'm having it framed for three rupees fourteen annas in the Lakkar Bazaar as an heirloom !

Military Man. (sotto voce.)—When we go into dinner I'll tell you some things about the china and plate that will astonish you.

Mrs. G. I.—Oh how nice of you ! I never felt so near Heaven in all my life. My home letter is sure to cost me double postage this week. Aunt Isabella will feel so proud of my having been here, even by mistake.

"1st Class" A. D. C. (to militray man)—You are at the far end of the table, and you take in Mrs. Gushing Inkslinger.

(Shows plan of table and passes on)

Mrs. G. I. (gazing at her host.)—Oh do look ! He is actually going to give his arm to the lady whose husband draws the highest pay, just like our Deputy Commissioner always does. It is nice of him to try to be like ordinary people.

Enthusing Spinster (triumphantly).—But he can't be !

Mrs. G. I. (triumphantly).—Of course he can't ! and never will be !

The guests, uttering loud superlatives, file out in rear of the Eminent Personage and the "Lady of most distinguished Position."

Scene II. The Burra Khana Saloon.

Lady of Most Distinguished Position (to Host).—We were at Dustypore in 1898, I liked it better than Gurrumpore. We had been at Gurrumpore from March 1895 to October—no—November 1897. But Dustypore is a much cooler place.

Host.—Really !

Lady of M. D. P. (who feels she is making an impression).—Oh much cooler ! Not in May and the early part of June, perhaps, but when the rainy season commences there is not that stuffy, steamy heat.

Host. (courteously.)—Just so ! Quite !

Mrs. G. I. (At far end of table, peering past a palm).—I can see him perfectly if I put my head on one side.

(She refuses the fish and entrees and ricks her swan-like neck.)

Military Man.—I say, you are eating absolutely nothing, and it's such a good dinner. Heaps of Europe stores !

Mrs. G. I.—I didn't come to eat. I can eat in my own bungalow. (Aside enviously.) What interesting things he must be talking about. (Sighs.)

Military Man.—You must notice that gold pot containing the palm. I can tell you all about it. It's a Fashoda curio.

Mrs. G. I.—A curio ! I call it an obstruction.

Enthusing Spinster.—Fancy there being real flowers on the table. "Originality is evidently the keynote" here.

Mrs. G. I—and real damask table-napkins my dear, with the family crest and motto woven in the corners. So expensive !

Euthusing Spinster.—And all the silver hallmarked—even the soup spoons.

Military Man (with ardour)—Ah ! but doesn't that just show the sort of man he is ! So straight. You won't find any electroplated articles in this establishment—not even for chota hazri. Everything here is "on the square."

1st Class A. D. C. (in a polite whisper)—If the tone of your conversation doesn't improve I shall feel obliged to eject you. Please behave decently and stop fingering the gold plate.

Mrs. G. I (to Millitary Man)—What did he say ?

Millitary Man—One of his little jokes ! A D. Cs. are always so full of fun, don't you know, when on duty.

Mrs. G. I.—Yes ! Too killing for words ! I must give him a nod.

(Smiles coquettishly at furious Aide-de-camp).

(To cover her ill success.) But after all they are paid to be amusing and all that. It is not really natural you know !

Enthusing Spinster,—No wonder the principal lady can't tear herself away from the table. I could sit here all night pricing things quietly to myself.

Lady of Most Distinguished Position, (who has been getting on "very nicely."—After that my husband was ordered to Simla and, of course, here he stopped. In the spring of 1900 I came out and joined him, leaving my children at home. With a motherly heave of the bosom). Such a wrench ! .

Host (absently).—It's much better to take gas I always think ?

Lady of M D. P.—I intend to have two of them out next year.

Host (dreamily.)—Why not have them out at once and put an end to your sufferings.

Lady of M. D. P,—My Husband says he can't afford it until next year. And they are really hardly old enough.'

Host (musing)—No ? (aside) I must have lost the thread of her yarn.

Lady of M. D. P.—Clara, the eldest is not eighteen yet, and Barbara is sixteen—no—seventeen months her junior They are at school at Worthing (Embarking on a new and in her opinion interesting and homey topic) Do you know Worthing at all ? The shops are really excellent, and so, of course, are the schools—quite equal to anything at Bedford.—

(Catching her official husband's warning eye she is induced to "make a move.")

[The ladies file past the Eminent Personage making telling little speeches, prepared some ten minutes in advance, or merely smiling sunbeams at him.]

Scene III.—The Couleur de Rose Drawing Room.

Ladies (in chorus gazing at scheme of colour.) So delicate ! And so becoming to the complexion ! Some women must have had a hand in it. (They all try to look guilty).

(The Enthusing Spinster and Mrs. G. I, inspect the furniture.)

E. S—What a love of an escritoire ! And an embroidered blotter ! With pink blotting paper in it too.

Mrs G. I.—To match the walls of course.

E. S.—Of course ! But fancy his thinking of it ! Darling ! ! !

Mrs. G. I.—Everything is so lavishly done !

(Catching sight of the Newspaper).

Why he even takes the paper, instead of going down to the reading room every day.

E. S.—Noblesse oblige.

Mrs. G. I.—Not always ! Our Deputy Commissioner would not dream of doing a distinguished thing like that. Distinguished is the word I have been hunting for the whole evening.

(Enter the Men.)

A. D. Cs. (to Ladies.)—Won't you have a peg before you go ?

Mrs. G. I, (to Military Man.) Go ? Nobody wants to go !

Millitary Man,—Well it's not Windsor you know. You weren't asked to dine and sleep

Mrs. G I wildly. But where is He ?

Military Man.—Going to bed. Hush !

He invites her attention to the trophy-teeming corridor. The guests see the Eminent Personage disappearing behind a heavy curtain," A great feminine sigh stirs the Arum lilies in the "Old Egyptian flower vases,"

Mrs. G. I (fondly). How "distinguished" of him to go to bed like that without saying good-night to any of us,

Enthusing Spinster,—"I told you originality" was the "key-note,"

Military Man (his face "suffused with satisfaction";—And it was just like the man to let every body "see him going to bed ! (The Spinster blushes) So "square" don't you know. No concealment.

Mrs. G. I.—Yes ! And I am so glad I had a last look at him even back view, What a nice straight back too ! It's almost straighter than in the photo graphs.

Military Man (with monotonous enthusiasm).—So straight! So square !

Mrs. G. I. (summing up the situation for an article.)—"That any person should feel disposed thus to entertain the public has something magnificent in it !" (Pensively) I only wish I could have lighted his bed-room candle for him.

(A thump heard above.)

Listen ! There go his dear boots outside his door.

Military Man—I only wish I had the chance of blacking them for him.

Mrs. G. I. (with a sympathetic glance.)—Ah ! Honours don't come every soldier's way.

(The "loyal to a man" Staff proceed to speed the parting guests, Subdued good nights. A rattle of departing rickshaws. Then silence.)

THE OLIVE-TREE.

THE Report of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Nice describes the general economic situation of the coast district of France from Toulon to the Italian frontier. Apart from the income derived from the stream of foreigners who every winter throng the great pleasure-centre of the French littoral, it depends agriculturally and industrially on the condition and development of its olive groves and the cultivation of its flowers. The olive is not alone the typical tree of the south of France, it is the most useful product of the Riviera, and is to be found from the Pyrenees to the Rhone and from the Rhone to the Alps. It prefers the neighbourhood of the sea, yet adapts itself easily to different soils and climates. In chalky, slaty or stony ground it flourishes, but shuns morasses and low land. It can stand the highest summer temperature, and only fears exceptionally severe frosts. The greatest drought injures the olive as little as the deluge of rain which so often visits the south-east of France. Even the Mistral, that scourge of Provence, does it little injury. From the seashore, right up to a height of 1,800 or 2,400 feet it grows. There are two hundred known varieties of the olive, and the best of these are cultivated in the Riviera ; they are all descendants of the wild olive, and their seed returns to the wild variety if it germinates on uncultivated ground. The tree is of every size, from the small and stunted kind in the district between Perpignan and Cannes to the well-grown trees in the country about Nice. It grows slowly, and comes into full bearing only in its fifteenth year. But there are compensations in an astoundingly long life and centuries of productiveness. Even if the olive-tree wither and seem at the point of death, the lower part of the trunk will send out strong shoots that soon do duty for the defunct parent.

The blossoms fall off in May and June, in October the fruit begins to ripen, and the gathering time lasts until April, May, or June of the new year. There have even been unusally rich crops which lasted on into August. The best time for gathering is before the fruit is fully ripe from December to the end of March. In Languedoc and the greater part of Provence the fruit is gathered by hand by women, called Olivarelles, who carefully remove the olives from the branch. In the Grasse district and in the old county of Nice, where the trees being higher and larger, render hand-gathering impossible, the branches are gently beaten with flails, a proceeding for which, although it injures the young growth and consequently the future crop, a substitute has not yet been found.

The tree that gives the largest fruit, most useful for oil, though not fancied for table consumption is the Pendoulie with pendant branches which grows in the neighbourhood of Nice and Grasse and gives its good name to the oil of that region. It is much used in the manufacture of perfumery. The oil, made from the Olive that flourishes round Antibes, and which is much mixed with the Nice oil, was formerly exported in large quantities, but this trade is almost dead, as well as the variety that produced it, for the land has been given over to flower culture. The Verdale, a green variety that grows in colder regions, gives little oil and is made into preserves. The best for eating is the "Espagnole" or "Sevillane," identical with the olive of Southern Spain. Excellent also is the Olive of Lucques cultivated in the Lower Alps and it is much approved of for its flavour.

Unusually long frost followed by a sudden thaw does much harm to the trees. The winter of 1820 was the worst year for olives in the last century, nearly all the trees in the Riviera fell victims to its frost and subsequent thaw. The years 1849, 1858, and 1870 were also fatal to the crops But the bitterest foe of the Olive tree—besides fungus which spreads over leaf and branch and stunts the growth of the tree—is the larva of a certain insect—the Dacus olea which develops in the half-grown fruit in Autumn, and thriving in the warm weather can utterly destroy the olive-crop. It is generally observed that a good year follows a bad one in regard to outturn.

Olive oil plays the same part in the South of Europe that butter does in Central and Northern. Nice oil is the best. There are four sorts of this ; virgin oil, got by pressing the fruit after taking out the kernels, this is the dearest ; ordinary oil, from olives that are neither selected nor stoned ; then an oil that is got from the already pressed fruit by boiling, and is used in soap-making ; and the last sort of all used as an illuminant, and called oil d'enfer. The waste—kernels and fruit—is used as manure Spain, Bari, and Tunis compete closely with the Riviera. The recent crisis in the sardine fisheries affected the trade considerably, for the supply of oil in which sardines are preserved comes from the Alpes-Maritimes, and the last fishing having failed there was no demand for oil, and business was very slack.

The weak point of the olive trade here is adulteration. This question which has disturbed for years the different agricultural associations has this year been brought into prominence by a circular from the French Minister of Commerce to the French Chambers of Commerce drawing their attention to a list of rules published in Basle against the sale of adulterated Olive oil coming from France Frequent efforts have been made in interested circles of the Alpes-Maritimes to get laws passed against the adulteration of olive oil, on the ground that such fradulent practices injure an important branch of the French export trade, and must lead to the ruin of one of the chief agricultural industries of the South of France. But the projected legislation was always wrecked by the opposition of other provinces and other interests and the mixing of olive with other oils, and the sale of this mixture as pure olive oil, if not exactly authorised, was silently permitted. Now things have come to this pass, that even when the Nice oil merchants refrain from adulterating olive oil, it is done by others in Marseilles, and they, moreover, carry on their business correspondence from Nice so as to make the importer believe that he is getting Nice oil. Indeed the chief cause of the stagnation of the oil business and decadence in olive culture is to be found in the fact that enormous quantities of oil made from the most varied seeds, even from cotton seed, enter the market labelled "Olive Oil," and thus the price is brought to so low a level that all chance of profit is taken from the olive grower. It is to their interest as well as to that of the olive merchant to work a change in the situation What they want is, not a law against adulteration of oil, but a law by which any mixture of oil will be recognised as such in the trade. In April this year the Congress of olive growers held in Grasse were unanimously of opinion that the legislature should be asked to pass a law to put an end to dishonest practices in the oil trade.

WOMEN'S INTEREST.

FICHUS AND LACES.

FROCKS IN FLORAL MUSLIN.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

IT must be admitted that the general trend of fashion is toward lavish display. Never were so many precious laces worn more profusely, never were chiffons and grenadines such works of art as they are now with their painted and embroidered figures ; and never were hats bigger or more burdened with brilliant flowers. With it all there are enough modest and sensible designs in the field to satisfy the less florid in taste, and some of these, in their perfect finish and exquisite correctness of detail, strike an even more beautiful note than do the exravagant models. Fichus are again fashionable, and the fichu effect is often given in quite heavy materials as well as in the thin fabrics When this fashion is becoming it is exceedingly so, and there is something very soft and graceful about a fichu that is properly adjusted with not too much fulness round the shoulders and with the long ends in front tied in a soft knot and then allowed to fall to the hem of the skirt, or, if more becoming, part way down. Great care must be taken that a fichu is not tied too high on the front of the waist. That gives a very ugly line excepting for an exceedingly thin gown, where it is desired to add as much breadth as possible to the shoulders and bust. Then the ends should be tied in a bow. A charming fad is the using of light cloths or silks for fichus and trimming them with broad bands of entre-deux either in the heavy or the light lace. The effect is a little severe and always good, and is so markedly different from the ruffled fichus as to make the fashion an exceedingly smart one.

One point is noticeable with all the fine washing materials, and that is that wherever it can be employed tucking is used Shaped flounces are tucked at the top, skirts fitted at the hips with tucks, and sleeves plentifully manipulated with them As to the form of the dressy sleeve, all opinions agree that the one which is flat at the top and pouching at the wrist is the most desirable Many devices, scarcely noticeable in themselves but adding much to the whole, are employed to bring about the perfect development of the fashionable sleeve. Three small tucks may shorten the wrist pouch at the inside arm, and one at the joint of the arm gives ease to the elbow. A sleeve of unusual beauty was shown on a garden party frock of saffron, Valenciennes, and white mousseline de soie. The deep yellow and dead white of this gown was a combination much admired by the French makers In form the creation was of exceptional grace, for, on both skirt and bodice, the wide lace flounces were used in a way to increase the clinging effect. The upper flounce of the skirt, of which there were three, bordered a tucked tunic of the mousseline. Below this only the lace of the other flounces showed. Upon the bodice the lace continued the three-flounce suggestion, the two upper ones crossing the top of the drooping sleeve, forming shoulder caps. Singularly enough this fragile gown was girdled with a belt of turquoise velvet, a bias of which appeared above the edge of the stock.

Really captivating was a dress of white pongee relieved by green. Its skirt was laid in plaits stitched half-way down. Near the bottom ran a band of guipure insertion, broken by the front panel, upon which appeared a beautiful bit of guipure incrustation. The blouse and tops of the sleeves were covered with guipure The belt was of green taffeta, the transparent stock of lace and green taffeta, and round the neck was arranged a flat stole cravat of white taffeta edged and tasselled with green. Green and white bands gathered in the fulness of the sleeves above the wrists and furnished a starting point for lace cuffs and frills. The hat worn with this dress was of white straw, trimmed with white feathers. Equally effective was a dress of white crash touched with the shiny green of young birch leaves. Its untrimmed skirt was plaited at the hips. Its little, loose paletot was held by a buttoned strap across a blouse of white muslin. Over the shoulders of the paletot fell a pelerine collar of white guipure against a green background. The short wide sleeves overhung muslin puffs. There was a broad green ribbon belt. The hat was a white tulle tricorne, trimmed with leaves. More elaborate was a dress of sea-green taffeta, marvellously embroidered with white and a creamy yellow. Its skirt formed narrow open panels, failing between fans of plaited green muslin, each panel edged and encrusted with embroidery. Here and there from embroidered rings dangled strings of pearl beads. At the neck a plaited yoke of cream-coloured muslin was framed with pearls. From the waist a wide girdle came up in finger like points. The parasol was white ; the hat of leghorn, straw was trimmed with roses and foliage. Most harmonious in colouring was a dress of grey linen embellished with embroidery of grapes and green leaves. The yoke and skirt front of dress were flat, framed with a band of linen showing raised embroidery of vines. At the bottom came a wide band of guipure on netting, the lace re-embroidered with cloth applications, repeating in green the vine patterns of the guipure. The stole collar and wide sleeves showed similar adornments. Collar-cuffs, and belt lacings were of green velvet. The hat was of grey straw, with a green facing. The parasol was grey, with green ribbons. The hats were all beautiful—one, a pastel blue straw, decked above and below the wide brim with bunches of Parma violets. A yellow straw was wreathed with purple, lilac, and crimson roses ; while a plateau hat of fine white lawn and lace was bound with green velvet and trimmed above and below the brim with half wreaths of blush roses.

Frocks in floral muslin are having their vogue at the moment, and never were the designs prettier, or the colourings more delicate, than they are this summer. The grass-lawns and gauzes, printed with flowers in pale tints, are also very charming, especially when they are trimmed with silk Chantilly lace, from under which the material is cut away, to show a lining of soft silk, repeating one of the predominant colours in the flowers. A pretty frock of this kind is made in ecru gauze, patterned with pink poppies and clusters of pale green leaves. The gauze is trimmed with transparent insertions of ivory-white Chantilly lace, and made up over pale green soft silk, which shows prettily through the lace insertion. Round the hem there are four or five little tucked and hemstitched flounces of the floral gauze, supported underneath by alternate frills of pale pink and pale green chiffon. A long straight shoulder scarf of cream gauze, with small embroidered poppies and poppy foliage in pink and green worked in soft silks, will be worn with this gown, and an Early Victorian bonnet in white Leghorn, with pale pink poppies under the brim, and on one side of the crown pale pink ostrich tips, and strings of pale green Louisine silk ribbon shot with pink.

There are some people who declare that a Scotsman is to be found anywhere but on his native heath. Such an assertion was partly justified when Dr. Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," played the procession into the Victoria Room at the Metropole Hotel in the annexe popularly known as the Whitehall Rooms. It was the occasion of the Annual Royal Caledonian Ball, and over a thousand braw lads and bonnie lassies, the pick of Scotland's clans, with their "faithers and mithers," assembled to dance through "the sma hours ayont the twal." To the stirring skirl and squeal of the bagpipes, played by the Piper-in-Chief of Scots Guards, certain chiefs and chieftains with their bonnie partners, stepped gaily along to take their places for Lady Stirling-Maxwell's lightsome reels, the dancers including the Marquis of Tullibardine and Lady Stirling-Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel Lord Lovat (Lovat's Scouts) and Lady Constance Scott, Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart and Lady Helen Stuart Murray, Mr. N. Lamont, of Knockdow, and Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, Mr. Angus Campbell, of Kilberry, and Miss Elspeth Campbell, the Marquis of Graham and the Marchioness of Tullibardine, Mr. Alastair MacGregor and Miss Gertrude Murray, Captain Hector Maclean, jun., of Moraven, and Miss MacLeod and the Hon. Dudley Gordon and the Hon. Sybil Drummond, besides other couples. The ladies each wore a tartan sash or scarf across the bodices of their ball dresses, and several of the men (and those dancing in the reels were all in Highland dress) wore the sprig or spray of gorse or shrub, the badge of their clan. Small sign was there of the grave and sedate demeanour of the canny Scot, so far as these "eightsomes" were concerned; the excitement of the moment vented itself in cries and calls of the most infectious nature. In Lady Balfour of Burleigh's quadrille, which followed the reels, the ladies taking part were dressed alike in groups of eight. The Hon. Jean Bruce, Miss Cochrane, Lady Marjorie Gordon, Lady Isabel Douglas Home, Miss Margaret Lindsay, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Alice Dalrymple wore white silk muslin dresses, with white and mauve fichus, mauve waistbands and trails of mauve thistles; Miss Kathleen Egerton, Lady Agnes Lygon, the Hon. Hilda Strutt, Miss Dawnay, the Hon. Cicely Drummond, Lady Hermione Graham, Lady Hermione Grimston, and the Hon. Gwendoline Maxwell wore white dresses with rose pink fichus, pink waistbands, and trails of pink roses and foliage. The number of guests was so great that several rooms were devoted to the dancing, and the brilliant uniforms, and more subdued tones of the evening coats with red or blue facings, contrasted well with the gay dresses and floral decorations.

Mme. Loubet has been delighted with the messages she has received from her husband telling her of the warmth of his reception in England. She shares with the President each thought and each action in his busy life, and is, as M. Loubet once expressed it not only wife, but also wife, friend, councillor, and government in one. Mme. Loubet is but two years younger than her husband, whom she married in the days when he was a hard-working lawyer in Montelimar, and when her shrewdness and her common sense kept her young husband to the solid track which leads to advancement. As success followed on success, the young lawyer of Montelimar became first Mayor of his town, then Deputy, then Minister, then Senator, then Premier, the President of the Senate, and finally attained the highest post his country had to offer him. Mme. Loubet showed herself equal to the task of governing the President, and by her tact and skill in social matters succeeded in reconciling the numerous different and uncongenial elements which made up the society of the Elysee. So thoroughly successful has she been in this hard task that the Elysee balls, dinners, and garden parties, which, in the days of President Carnot and even in those of Felix Faure, were little beyond formal functions of a very mixed description, have now become real social gatherings, and are attended for the pleasure to be found there by as many members of all classes of Parisian society as can get invitations. To the masses, Mme. Loubet has endeared herself by a long course of carefully-organized charity, a charity which helps but never pauperizes, and seeks for individuals to help rather than institutions. Although her private fortune is by no means large, Mme. Loubet is never deaf to an appeal from a deserving quarter, and her list of benefactions would fill many numbers of this paper, printed in the smallest of small type. Sometimes, of course—often, in fact—she is appealed to from an undeserving quarter, but such an appeal but very rarely meets with success, for Mme Loubet has a number of secretaries busily employed, and always makes inquiries before helping. But recently a young girl in the south, who was about to be married, wrote a pathetic letter to Mme. Loubet, asking for a few hundred francs for her trousseau. She was poor, and her future husband was poor also but in order to make her case more interesting she represented herself to be starving and subject to ill treatment from her father. After inquiry Mme. Loubet sent the girl the following message:—"The mayor of your town has 20 f. for your trousseau, if your fiance, not you, will claim them after you have told him the contents of the letter which you wrote to me." Needless to say the money was sent back to Paris, and the girl wrote to say she had learned her lesson, and that she would never forget Madame's kindness.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 10.

THE seventeenth annual open hill-climbing competition of the Catford Cycling Club, held on July 4th at Westerham Hill, Kent, proved one of the most successful competitions of the kind ever held, attracting as it did, no less an entry than forty-seven. Last year's climb received an entry of thirty-two and this at the time was considered good. F. S. Bel·, last year's winner, repeated the performance of riding the hill in the quickest time, i.e. 4 min., 2-5 sec., and thus winning the scratch race, whilst the handicap run in conjunction with the scratch race, fell to F. G. Elliot who received a start of eighty seconds. The scene of the contest is a long hill with a gradient as steep as 1 in 6 in places and although possessing a good surface is too formidable an ascent for the majority of riders to surmount. In last week's race no less than twenty-six riders made their maiden appearance in hill-climbing, twenty successfully climbing the hill.

Can an intoxicated person cycle? This question was brought up at the Pontypridd Police Court, when a man was charged with being drunk whilst riding a machine, the case against the defendant being that he rode through the streets of the town "bumping" persons with his cycle. The defendant stated that he was not intoxicated, and maintained that a man in that condition would be unable to ride. The Stipendiary thought otherwise, and imposed a fine of 10. This case calls to mind an incident which happened some years ago when cycling with our club. At a country inn we came across a farm labourer who had imbibed too freely of England's good old beer. He was in a talkative mood, and insisted on joining in our conversation. Of course things cycular proved the topic, and one of our men wagered that the labourer could not ride up a hill in the neighbourhood without falling. He took on the bet, and we proceeded to the hill in question to witness a scene which promised some fun. To our surprise, although the man could scarcely walk, he mounted the bicycle and rode right up the hill with the greatest of ease.

The members of the committee who had the management of the Liverpool Cyclists' Parade, have at last been able to give the figures of this year's collection. The task of opening hundreds of boxes and counting the contents, proved a heavy one, for the total of last year's collection was well exceeded. £442 was the sum collected on June 22nd, an amount which many of the local hospitals can do well with.

It is wonderful what a little money will do. The treasurer of the Ripley Road Menders' fund,—a fund which is subscribed to by cyclists for providing an annual dinner to the labourers engaged on this popular highway,—has just issued his report, in which the total receipts amount to £33 14s. 3d. By the help of good management he has been able to provide no less than 128 dinners, besides giving away a matter of 64 lbs. of tea to the wives of the road menders. There is a balance of £6 4s. 8d. in hand, from which it will be seen that this charity has been achieved on the small expenditure of £30 odd. From out of the fund, two road menders have been able to enter the Surrey Convalescent Home at Seaford, for rest and change.

The majority of accidents are undoubtedly caused through sheer carelessness on the part of certain riders who fail to exercise any reasonable care when cycling on public highways. A prevalent custom with such wheelmen is the habit of making use of the fast travelling electric tramcars for towing purposes. Only last week we referred to a fatal accident which occurred to a rider taking hold of the side of a car, and in side slipping, coming in contact with the bogie wheels; and now we hear of an accident which occurred in South London, through two riders hooking themselves one on each side of a car. The conductor noticed their presence, and immediately ordered them off, but in clearing the car one of the riders collided with a pedestrian and fell against the tram. Marvellous to relate, he received but slight injuries, although it was quite possible that the catastrophe might have proved fatal. It is a common trick of some riders to travel in this way, and if they are ignorant of the risk they run, the sooner it is impressed on them the better.

Death has removed a well-known personage in the cycling world in Paul Hardy, the British representative of many foreign cycling papers. He had undergone an operation, and everything seemed favourable for complete recovery, when it was found necessary to operate afresh, which the tried physique was unable to withstand. He represented the foreign press more commercially than on the literary side acting as advertising agent in this country and amongst the trade with which his duties brought him, he was highly respected, as well as by a large proportion of those interested in the pastime of cycling. To his relations and friends we offer our sincere sympathy.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MAJOR H. D. MEREWETHER, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., District Magistrate, Broach, is authorised to withdraw from any Magistrate subordinate to him such classes of cases as he thinks proper.

The Honorable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C.S., becomes First Grade Commissioner, vice Mr. J. Pollen, C.I.E., B.A., L.LD., Barrister-at Law, I.C.S. retired.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., become Second Grade Commissioner, vice Mr. Younghusband, and, on return to duty, is appointed Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter-General of External Commerce.

Mr. W. Doderet holds charge of the current duties of the office of the Commissioner, N. D., in addition to his own, from the date on which the Honourable Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeded on leave until relieved by the Honorable Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Captain V. B. Bennett, M.B. I.M.S., on relief by Major J. B. Jameson, M.B., I.M.S., act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, pending further orders.

Licence to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the following officers of the Salvation Army:—Mr. Samuel Horrell, Mr. William John Wilson.

Dr. J. Pollen, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 9th July.

Major S. F. Prall, M. B., I.M.S., acts as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monks, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

THE MAHOMEDAN SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Your correspondent Mr. "S. A. B." in advocating the cause of the Mahomedan Sanitarium is doing an immense service to the Mahomedans of Bombay. The necessity has been long felt, and I am that glad the matter is being ventilated through your paper. Needless to say the majority of the Mahomedans belong to the poorer classes, who cannot, under any circumstances, afford to inhabit healthy quarters. I was at a loss to know why the rich classes do not take notice of it and try to remedy the evil. But it is never too late to mend, and it gave me indescribable pleasure to read the letter of your correspondent "S.A.R." I wholly concur with the suggestions of your correspondent, and I am quite confident that if the public will take the matter to heart and work to promote the cause with zeal and perseverance the difficulties which present themselves can be easily overcome. The chief drawback, as it appears, is the collecting of a fund sufficient for such a purpose, but the suggestion of your correspondent "S.A.R." "that each member should build a ward and give it his own name" is the best practical method. The Mahratta Hospital has been built on the same principle, and this method obviates the anticipated difficulties of collecting funds. The Aligarh Institution—the only college of the Mahomedans in India—was constructed in like manner, as it was thought quite impracticable to collect adequate funds. As for the sectarian differences and religious antipathy in the different classes of this community the matter demands no doubt fullest consideration before we come to some practical steps. In my humble opinion I think one of the objects of a sanitarium should be to remove as far as possible such sectarian antipathy and to infuse in them a spirit of natural sympathy by bringing in contact the different sects of Mahomedans. This may, at first sight, appear to be impracticable, but once they learn the blessings of a healthy home and sanitary quarters the natural antipathy will gradually vanish from their minds. But still in the beginning some steps must be taken to guard against the evils arising from such discordant feeling. The suggestion of your correspondent "S. A. R." "to build a wall that may separate the different wards" is, I think perhaps the only remedy that will work out effectually. As for the site to be selected for the sanitarium it should be somewhere near the skirts of the town. It is evident that the Sanitarium is intended for the poorer working classes who cannot afford to leave in healthy quarters in the town, and if the Sanitarium is at some distance it will be very inconvenient for them to come to Bombay for their daily bread. The plot near the Hajani Hill, or somewhere near it, would be the best place for the Sanitarium, and I think the owner of the plot will be conferring a permanent blessing on the poor Mahomedans if he will make a grant of the land for such a charitable purpose. Some other plot of land that may be better situated and more convenient to the inhabitants, I hope, will be suggested by some of your readers. In conclusion I should mention that the scheme in itself is a very beneficial one, and it will be a matter of great pity if it did not commend itself to the notice of the magnanimous and enterprizing member of the community which has many more such deficiencies to be removed from it.—Yours &c.,

Bombay, July 30. M. M. H.

THE CHOWPATTY FOOTPATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—For the past few months I have been minutely watching the process of the local Municipality in repairing their roads, and I regret to state that it is not satisfactory. Their measures in this direction are confined to the chief roads. There is now an order that pedestrians should be compelled to keep to the footpaths, and if they through ignorance or carelessness act contrary to this they are dragged to the Police Courts and are fined. This being so, surely the footpaths should be maintained in proper order. It will not be out of place to state that the Chief Presidency Magistrate in one of his recent judgments made a passing remark regarding the deplorable condition of the Bombay footpaths—chiefly Hornby Row and the Esplanade. The civic fathers appear to be too benumbed to feel this remark, since no efforts have yet been made for putting the footpaths in order. I have now to bring to the notice of the Municipality the miserable condition of the Chowpatty footpath (from the Board there I notice "Kopte Footpath"). This footpath is chiefly used in the evenings every day by gentlemen and ladies and on holidays particularly it is very much crowded. It is full of ruts, and one can hardly walk straight. During last week I myself tripped over one of these ditches and might have injured myself seriously. Before writing any more on this topic I would simply request the Municipality to take up the repairs of the path at once and not to wait until some one files an action for damages against them on account of having sustained injuries.—Yours, &c.,

G. A. TURKHUD,

Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay, 30th July.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

Pony Handicap—6 furlongs—Men 9 12, Picture 8 13, Key West 8 10, Free Trade 7 9, Paddy Melon 7 2, The Dane 7 and Lady Smith II 6 8.

Top Weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 28th was 587, giving a death-rate of 39·33 per annum per thousand as against 43·08 the corresponding period of last year, and 51·12 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 80, plague; 14, small-pox; 3, measles; 1, cholera; 3 leprosy; 50, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 133, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery; 29, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 10; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other castes 292; Hindu low caste, 68; Mussulman, 126; Parsee, 28; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 3; Europeans. The total number of birth, was 324 as against 379 the corresponding period of last year, and 261 the average over the past five years.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals without deriving benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect, and though the cure is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

"SUTTA" OR WAGERING CONTRACTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Tuesday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Hiralal Kanayalal and others against Govind Narayan, in which the plaintiffs claimed the sum of Rs. 1,172-3-0, the difference due on contracts for the sale and purchase of wheat and for damages, owing to defendant's failure to give delivery of 250 cwts. of linseed under his contract.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiffs who were commission agents and alleged that they were also traders sought to recover from defendant Rs. 823-7-0 and Rs. 348-12-0, in all Rs. 1,172-3-0. They claimed Rs. 824-11-0 (with interest making Rs. 8 3-7-0) for the differences alleged to be due by the defendant on certain contracts for sale and contracts for purchase of altogether 100 tons wheat for April-May 1901 delivery. As the contracts in wheat balanced as to quantity, this part of the claim was for the differences between the prices as stipulated in the contracts and thereby fixed, and was not concerned with the market rate for wheat when delivery became due. The other portion of the claim, Rs. 348-12-0, was for damages in respect of a transaction in linseed, the plaintiffs alleging that, on the 5th May, 1901, the defendant agreed in writing to sell to plaintiffs 230 cwts. of linseed at Rs. 8-4-6 per cwt. deliverable in Bombay, but failed to give delivery though the plaintiffs were ready to pay for and take delivery of the linseed, the market rate on the due date being, according to the plaint, Rs. 9 11 9 per cwt., and the damages claimed Rs. 348-12-0, being the difference between the contract rate Rs. 8-4-6 and the alleged market rate Rs. 9-11-9 per cwt. after deducting discount as specified in the contract. The defence raised was that the contracts were wagering contracts and that neither the plaintiffs nor defendant ever agreed or intended to take delivery, and that the plaintiffs never in fact asked for delivery of the linseed. Mr. Robertson also disputed the market rate alleged for linseed. The defence being substantially that the parties were dealing in differences and not in goods, the burden of proof was ruled to be on the defendant, subject to the necessity for plaintiffs to prove, as to their claim for damages that the rate (for linseed) was as given in the plaint, this being disputed for defendant. Secondary evidence was offered and admitted to show that there was such a sale of linseed as was alleged by plaintiffs to the defendant. The evidence on this point was left in an unsatisfactory state. The view his lordship took of this part of the evidence was that it was irrelevant to the issues on which the parties had gone to trial. It was common ground of both parties that the total quantity of wheat bought and sold was 100 tons, and that this part of the plaintiffs' claim was merely for differences, the plaintiffs having bought altogether 100 tons of wheat at a cheaper price than they sold the same quantity, 100 tons, to the defendant. If this view was wrong, then still under the issues recorded, the burden lay upon the defendant to prove that he did not buy altogether 100 tons wheat from the plaintiffs, and this burden the defendant had not discharged. His lordship then commented on the evidence as to the real nature of the wheat transactions in respect of which the plaintiffs claimed to recover differences. The claim set up in the plaint in respect of the whole of the wheat contracts was essentially a claim for differences. When the defendant's solicitors called upon the plaintiff's solicitors to admit that the transactions were dealings in differences, and that actual delivery of goods was never intended, the reply given was an evasive one instead of a categorical denial. His lordship held upon the evidence that all the wheat and linseed contracts were wagering contracts. His lordship found that the plaintiffs were not ready and willing to pay for and take delivery of the goods; that they sustained no damages, and that the contracts were all agreements by way of wager. The suit was dismissed with costs.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE RESULT OF SPECULATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ankush Desnji aged 22 years, a servant in the employ of Narotam Bhanji, a cloth merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,000 in cash belonging to his master. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the accused was in the employ of the complainant for the last seven years, and his duty was to make payments to the complainant's agents in Bombay. On the 18th of May he was given Rs. 1,000 by the complainant's cashier for payment to Messrs. MacDonald and Company, the agents of the complainant. The accused returned to the shop the same evening with a voucher in his handwriting. On the 27th May he was given a sum of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the same firm, and he again tendered a voucher for the sum the same evening. On the 3rd June following Rs. 500 were sent to Messrs MacDonald and Company per accused, and the latter tendered a voucher for the sum as usual. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was given to the accused on the 15th June, and two sums of Rs. 1,000 each were given in July for payment to the firm of Messrs MacDonald and Company and the accused had tendered vouchers for them to his master. On the 20th instant the complainant received certain information, in consequence of which he sent his mehta Gordhan Jivan to the firm of Messrs. MacDonald and Company to make inquiries. On Gordhan's return to the shop the complainant sent his partner Ratanjee Byramjee Gandhi with his cash-book to the firm of Messrs. McDonald and Company. The books were compared and certain defalcations were discovered. Of the Rs. 7,500 which were given to the accused on different occasions to make payments to Messrs. MacDonald and Company, an entry for Rs. 1,500 was found from the books of the latter's firm. The rest of the amount, Rs. 6,000 had been misappropriated by the accused. A complaint was made to the police who succeeded in arresting the accused on the 23rd instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he lost nearly Rs. 4,000 in speculation. The rest of the money he spent in buying gold and silver ornaments and some articles of domestic use for his mistress Janibai.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default of paying the fine to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. STEAMERS HARDINGE AND CANNING.

THE R. I. M. S. Hardinge, under the command of Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, which port she left on the 22nd July and called at Aden en route. During the voyage she met with ordinary south-west monsoon. She brought the following officers and men:—Major Sarkies, I.M.S., S.M.O.; Captain Gibbs, I.M.S.; Captain Morris, R.A.M.C.; Assistant Surgeon Byrne, S. M. Department; Sub-Conductor Morris, S. and T. Corps; 4 hospital assistants, 22 non-commissioned officers and men, 25 followers, one hospital storekeeper, 3 European orderlies, 197 native invalids, 2 boatmen, M. T. O. Berbera, 3 women, and 1 child, and one native detail. The men were landed at the Prince's Dock and attached to the detail lines.

The R. I. M. S. Canning, Commander R. W. W. Gordon, R. I. M., arrived in harbour empty on Wednesday evening from Berbera, having left that port on 20th and Aden on the 22nd July.

THE City Council of Leipzig, at a recent meeting, passed a by-law prohibiting the use of automobiles in most of the streets of the inner city, and in other parts allowing them to be driven only along those streets which are traversed by electric cars.

A SWARM of bees belonging to a gardener named James attacked a dog chained up in a yard at Hampton, Devon, recently, and stung the animal so severely that it died. Another dog chained up alongside was untouched.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's press premises, near Carnac Bridge, Mr. Damoder Gordhandas presiding.

The chairman moved that the capital of the company be reduced from rupees two lakhs to rupees one lakh and fifty thousand only, by reducing the nominal value of shares from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750 by paying to the shareholders the sum of Rs. 250 per share out of the reserved fund. He said the shareholders must have seen from the directors' report placed before them in the last ordinary general meeting how sound the financial condition of their company was. He had been trying to place the company on a still better footing than this. There were very few companies in India that had been trying to reduce their capital by paying off the amount subscribed by the shareholders. That was the second distribution of Rs. 250 that the company were in a position to declare. Many companies had been erecting presses in order to swell the commission of the agents. He would ask the secretaries and treasurers to look to the general good of the company. It was his intention to bring the value of their shares to a very nominal standard and then to go on adding presses.

Mr. Aladinbhai Ibrahimbhai seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Motilal Dayabhai proposed and Mr. Rustomjee Manekjee Engineer seconded that the article No. 4 of the company's articles of association be altered by striking out the words "two lakhs" in line one after the word "Rs." and substituting the words "one lakh and fifty thousand" in place thereof, and by striking out the number "1,000" in line two and substituting the number "750" in place thereof, and by altering the article 123 by adding at the end thereof the following words: "And also especially in paying a further sum of Rs. 50,000 or distributing the same amongst the shareholders in the proportion of Rs. 250 per share for reducing the capital of the company from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 and reducing the nominal value of the share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750."

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Narsidas Jivraj and seconded by Mr. Pranjivandas Nathubai it was resolved that the board of directors be and the same is hereby authorized to apply to the court and to do all other acts and things for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolutions, and to do all things incidental thereto and also to issue new share certificates in the form and in the manner necessary or advisable in the matter.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE "SPARTIATE" AND "EUROPA."

STEAMING HOME FROM CHINA.

THE cruiser Spartiate has returned to Portsmouth after the test of a voyage to and from the China station. This cruiser gained a bad reputation because of the great length of time she was building, and her costliness of construction. The result of the voyage, which was really a series of trial runs, may therefore be taken as a great credit to Portsmouth Dockyard, to which was entrusted the work of completing the ship under rather adverse circumstances. As is tolerably well known, she is fitted with Belleville boilers.

On the voyage out, which is roughly 10,000 miles, her average coal consumption for the whole distance worked out at 2lb. per indicated h.p. per hour. During the return run four trials have been undergone. The first was one of forty-three hours' full-power between Hong Kong and Singapore, when the consumption recorded was 1·9 lb. i.h.p. per hour. The second was a full-power run of sixty hours' duration between Singapore and Colombo, when the "Spartiate's" consumption was again only 1·9 lb. From Colombo the ship proceeded at her ordinary cruising speed of 13 knots to Malta, upon leaving which place on Tuesday week a fifty-two hours' full-speed run was made to the Rock, with similar results. After staying a day and night at Gibraltar she made the run to Plymouth, a fifty-four hours' four-fifths power trial, when the coal consumption was only 1·7 lb. per i.h.p. per hour. On the voyage 4,400 tons of coal were burnt.

The Europa, which left China a day or so later than the Spartiate, has also arrived at Portsmouth.

The trials were carried out by orders of the Admiralty, who gave instructions that there should be nothing in the nature of a race between the two vessels, which was no doubt the reason why the Europa left Portsmouth in the first place and Hong Kong on the return journey a day or so later than the Spartiate. The full-power trials rendered it necessary that the cruisers should coal frequently, and this was done at the ports mentioned; and this is the explanation given of the time they have taken to perform the voyage. Although the Spartiate is proved to be the more economical vessel with regard to coal consumption, both vessels may be taken together with reference to speed. During the full-power runs with patent logs they maintained a speed of almost exactly twenty knots, and on the final run from Gibraltar to Plymouth did nineteen knots, while a three-fifths power trial during the voyage resulted in eighteen knots. The designed speed of both vessels is over twenty knots.

During the trials the weather conditions were satisfactory on the whole and the tests are regarded as fairly satisfactory, though it was expected that the speeds would have been a little in excess of the above figures. It is, however, contended that more would have been got out of them on a measured course, such as that on the Cornish coast.

The Spartiate brought home the crew of the Ocean, which was the first modern battleship built at Devonport. She left that port about three years and a-half ago for the Mediterranean Station, but after a few months up the Straits she was despatched to China in consequence of the Boxer trouble.

THE CORONATION CHAIR.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE ABBEY.

A GREAT improvement has recently been made in Westminster Abbey in connection with the celebrated Coronation Chair. For many years past two chairs have stood side by side immediately behind the High Altar of the Church, facing the tomb of St. Edward the Confessor. The larger of these chairs possesses, of course, a meaning which to English people can never be less than sacred, for it has descended to us from the days of "the greatest of the Plantagenets" himself, and the old stone which it enshrined unites our twentieth-century life with a hoary antiquity. The other chair, commonly designated the "Queen's Chair," though by no means lacking in interest, stands, of necessity, upon an infinitely lower level in historical importance when compared with King Edward's Chair. It was manufactured for Queen Mary II., who was crowned as joint-Sovereign with her husband, William III.

At the time of the Revolution in 1689, the Prince of Orange absolutely declined to give way, or to occupy a position inferior in dignity to that of his wife; who, as the elder daughter of James II., had by no means an inconsiderable claim upon the crown of England. The difficulty, therefore, could only be solved by placing the two of them upon a precisely equal footing. With this end in view, it was necessary to furnish, in view of the Coronation the special emblems of sovereignty peculiar to a regnant monarch, for the Queen as well as the King. The Sceptre and the Orb with which Mary II. was duly invested may still be seen among the Regalia in the Tower of London. It was also considered desirable for a special chair to be made as nearly as possible resembling King Edward's chair in its general shape and details. Into this chair, then, Mary was lifted, and while seated there she was anointed and crowned instead of undergoing these ceremonies in a kneeling posture like Queen Alexandra and other Queens-Consort.

This chair has now been removed to an altogether different position. It stands in the small chapel at the extreme eastern end of King Henry VII.'s Chapel. It will probably never be used again, seeing that we are never likely to behold a Queen-regnant simultaneously with a King. It ought to be made perfectly clear, therefore, that this chair is not the Queen's chair at all. Properly speaking, it should undoubtedly be styled Queen Mary's Chair, for it has never been rightfully occupied by any Queen since the year 1689.

King Edward's Chair now remains in sole possession of the Chapel of the Kings. It has been placed upon a wooden pedestal similar in the character of its design to the perpendicular panelling of the fifteenth-century altar-screen adjoining it. Here it occupies an infinitely more commanding position than before. It at once arrests the eye of visitors, as being almost the most prominent object in the Chapel. Added to this, it will never be possible for the grand old chair in future to be subjected to the painful indignities which have been perpetrated upon its surface, in the inscriptions of the names of countless worthless people, who seem to have had scant reverence for their country's great traditions.

THE trawler Doreen, which arrived at Shields, reported that when seventy miles out, a large balloon fell into the sea. At the risk of being capsized the Doreen allowed it to drive down upon her, and, after releasing the gas, got it on board. The little craft presented a strange sight, her capture, 60ft. across, almost enveloping her. The balloon is thought to be the one that escaped from Stoke.

A STORY FROM MOROCCO

SOME POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.

WAR in one of the most ancient kingdoms on earth has started many rumours, and among them a curious story, which though it has nothing to do with the present contest is worth repeating. It is stated that a little flutter of excitement more interesting even than the rebellion has lately stirred the dusky bosoms of the Sultan of Morocco and his faithful but impecunious courtiers. A sharp-eyed official was wandering through the bazaars of the Imperial city the other day, intent upon a chance of increasing the small and uncertain salary which Providence and the Emir had allotted to him, when his eye fell, so the story runs, upon a group of shawl-wrapped figures clustering round two others who sat and chaffered in low but eager whispers with a native goldsmith. Now curiosity, though a vice in the civilian, is a virtue in those who safeguard the interests of absolute potentates and this Moorish policeman, peeping over the shoulders of the gazing crowd, saw beneath him two hillmen fresh from the rocky gorges of Tafilet squatting in the dust in their ragged camel-cloths and bartering with the brown usurer in front fresh virgin gold dust—not a pinch of it such as one might pick up in the bed of almost any of his Majesty's hill-streams, but a handful or two, rolled up in banana leaves as though it were of little more account to those swarthy beggars than ghee or sugar!

One can well imagine how the news spread, how it passed from the peon to his superior, and from him again to the Court, and so at last to the Sultan himself, how the yellow amber of his hookah dropped from the lips of that much harassed Prince of the Faithful as he rose to his feet and bad the wonderful tale told over once again ere he hastily summoned into his presence the adventurous shepherds, and eventually secured—as the report observes with a delicacy which ignores Arab means of obtaining information—"reluctant but exact particulars" of whence came a new find of gold that may mean so much to Morocco, and all who are interested in her future. It may be taken for granted that some of those means of "persuasion" in which the Moors have always been expert were used to extort the secret of the discovery from the unwilling tribesmen, but what his Shereefian Majesty heard, and what is to come of it, the future alone can show.

If it was only a chance hoard in the brown hands of those shawlwrapped countrymen which so upset the equanimity of the Morocco Court, or only the siftings of a single deceptive pocket, such as even the poorest auriferous river will sometimes sweep into a corner for the benefit of a casual explorer and the chagrin of those who come after him, then one more disappointment will have been added to the many which have marked the world's insatiable thirst for the precious metal. But if on the other hand, that yellow dust bartered in the native bazaar was really the first fruits of some rich and hitherto unknown goldfields, than the days of the ancient Barbary empire are probably numbered, and those ragged Tell men, with their camel cloths and date staves, will have done more to let the prosaic but civilizing air of Europe into wild Morocco than all our diplomatists have hitherto been able to accomplish. No decree, however keen, no desire of the Emperor to keep the new treasure to himself, will avail against the magic fascination of the metal, a whisper of whose nearness will draw treasure-seekers from the four quarters of the globe, and behind them must come active Western interference in Moorish affairs.

And there is something very suggestive in the method and manner of the incident of the true discovery of a field. This is just the way in which the fickle goddess of fortune likes to disclose her treasures; it was in this way that the still unrealized riches of California were first brought to light. A Mr. Marshall, the contractor of a saw-mill on the estate of a Swiss emigrant settled on the banks of the Sacramento river, chanced one day to note a particle or two of gold in the mill-race, and in a month all America was on fire with the great news, and the mines of Brazil, and Mexico, and Granda sunk into abashed insignificance before the splendour of the find to which that thimbleful of yellow sand pointed the way. And so again a Russian convoy, toiling over the Siberian steppes with not two thoughts but vodka and their evening tea-urns, laid bare by a stumbling horses's hoof an auriferous tract which raised the annual produce of the Russian Empire to four millions sterling from a third of that amount. Bathurst and Ballarat and the Victorian goldfields again came less at the suggestion of the scientific geologist than at the rattle of the tin pannikin of the poor loafer who stretched his blanket by a mountain stream, and clipped unexpectedly with his supper water a little gritty something which in its potentialities might have made Heliogabalus start and Crassus turn over in his grave with envy.

Wherever, in fact, the primary or volcanic rocks are disintegrated, and the quartz veins passed through the great crushing mills of storm and frost, gold is possible in the sandy beds of the hill torrents that carry the resulting gravels down to the plains and deposit the finer sands and the tell-tale particles of yellow metal along the flats. There is gold to be found like this in Hungary and Transylvania, in Piedmont and Spain, and all over Africa from north to south. Even here at home there is plenty of native gold in Wicklow—unfortunately all uncoined—and Scotland has in Dumfriesshire and Helmsdale fields which might undoubtedly be worked at a small profit with the help of modern science. It is interesting to remember, side by side with this news from Morocco, that only a short time ago the County Council of Sutherland resolved to ask the Duke of Sutherland to re-open the Kildonan goldfields, and allow them to be worked by the resident population at a fair surface rent. The goldfields have been closed for years; but as a proof of their productive value, a large nugget was exhibited at the meeting, and the opinion was expressed that if the latest machinery were used the fields would give remunerative employment to a large number of miners. Whether or not his Shereefian majesty will find opportunity and means to work the newly-discovered deposits, with a Pretender rampant on his frontier, and the troublesome envoys of Western Christendom making from time to time all sorts of awkward demands and suggestions as to social improvements, we have yet to learn. But it looks very much as if the encroachments of civilization which have already encircled Morocco on the four quarters of the compass were preparing to completely engulf a kingdom ancient and time-honoured before the "Arabian Nights" were written. If indeed "there is gold in Ophir," then the kingdom of the Sultans of Tafilet will give place with startling rapidity—the most romantic monarchy in the world will vanish at a breath. While its great achievements will be left to the safe keeping of history, the very garden of Africa, a country of oak and orange and vine such as Europe has not had the partitioning of for a long time, possessing moreover a glorious climate along the western coast and untreamt of riches above and below ground will fall into the hands of the first comers who are blest with enterprise and a resolute Government behind them that knows its own mind and is ready to act upon the knowledge.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 30.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major H D Merewether Political Agent fourth grade has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr K W Barlee I C S Asst Col'r in the dist of Satara is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in that dist.

Mr K C Rushton first grade Asst Supt of Police has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hari Vinayak Kane Acting second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge doing duty as Joint second class Subordinate Judge Hubli to be second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr A C Logan I C S Dist Magte Broach to withdraw from any Magte subordinate to him such classes of cases as he thinks proper.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Krishnaji Govind Joshi all the powers conferred by the Code on a Magte of the third Class within the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Nipani.

Mr Shankar-Narayan Krishna Bijurkar Acting Mamlatdar taluka Mangaon is the district of Kolaba is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar L C E to be Dist Depy Collector Nasik.

The Hon Mr A D Younghusband I C S to be first grade Commissioner vice Mr J Pollen C I E, B A, LL D, Barrister at-Law I C S, retired.

Mr J L Jenkins M A Oxon I C S to be second grade Commissioner vice Mr Younghusband and on return to duty to be Commissioner of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari and Reporter Genl of External Commerce.

Mr W Doderet to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Commissioner N D in addition to his own from the date on which the Hon Mr F S P Lely C S I, I C S proceeded on leave until relieved by the Hon Mr E L Cappel C I E, I C S.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act license to grant certificate of marriage between Native Christians is granted to the following officers of the Salvation Army:—Messrs. S Horrell and W J Wilson.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr J Pollen C I E, I C S has been permitted to resign on the Bombay Estabt with effect from the 9th July.

Major S E Prall M B, I M S to act as Port Surgeon Aden during the absence on leave of Lieut Col C Monk I M S or pending further orders.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—H Wenden Esq C I E, M I C E Hony Colonel to be Colonel Commandant.

1st Battn G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col S John Sarjant to be Comdt with effect from the 19th June vice Shipp transferred.

2nd Battn G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col W Shipp V D to be Comdt with effect from the 19th June vice Traill resigned.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Lieut T Stephenson resigns his commission.

Capt V B Bennett M B, I M S on relief by Major J B Jameson M B, I M S to act as Civil Surgeon Broach pending further orders.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IT is impossible to do anything during the dry season, because the effect of the flood is so penetrating that seven years of desiccation under the Egyptian sun would barely suffice to bring the land once more into a condition fit for the explorer's pick. The learned Egyptologist pointed out, however, that a field almost unworked is being reserved for future research in the Euphrates Valley and in Syria by the conservative policy of the Porte, which he welcomes as a priceless benefit in the present condition of Exploratory science.

To the uninitiated the farm might seem one of the last places to which the advantages of electricity would reach, and that in fact the use of electricity would have a deleterious effect on vegetations, but it has been clearly shown that electricity, far from injuring vegetations as has been alleged, actually aids its development, and under certain conditions exerts upon it an influence analogous to that of electro-therapy upon the human system. Beyond this there are many applications of electricity to be made on the farm. Some of the most important are enumerated by the "Engineering Magazine": (1) The lighting of the fields for night work, and the lighting of the farm-house and its out-buildings; (2) telegraphic and telephonic communication between farms, minimising the disastrous effects of isolation in sparsely-settled districts like certain parts of South America, the Congo, etc.; (3) the supply of the motive power highly adapted to agriculture—that is to say, economical, divisible into small units, easy of transmission, and demanding little oversight.

In view of the extraordinary speeds said to have been attained by some of the competitors in the Gordon Bennet race and a difficulty of verification, an apparatus that shows the rate and distance traversed in unmistakable terms should be of considerable value. Such an apparatus is described in the "Illustrated Scientific News." It is a clever adaptation of the well-known principle of a revolving clock-face with a paper dial attached and a pencil moving over the dial. The distance traversed in any given time, including stoppages, which are all recorded, is easily obtained from the dial. For instance, one of these removable paper dials, which are marked with hours and minutes, showed after a recent run that the vehicle was at rest from 8 o'clock to 8.45, that from 8.45 to about 9.17 it covered five miles, was at rest till 9.28, and so on.

Races such as the Gorden Bennett have a far reaching and, in many cases, an unconscious influence upon motorists in general. An illustration of this fact may be found in the manner motoring tours are conducted. They are often a progression at the highest possible speed from one hotel to another, and quite miss the charm of true touring. Perhaps the most astonishing feature of lighting tours is, as the "Autocar" remarks, the fact that those who make them scarcely ever stop to admire the scenery. How seldom do we see a car pulled up to on the summit of some steep cutting while the occupants climb the bank to admire the prospect!

Discussing the State Ball in honour of M. Loubet, "Men and Women" remarks that the French President should be vastly amused by comparing his experiences as host and guest on the occasion of a function of this kind. Unlike the traditions of the Protocol King Edward, will be observed to shake no hand to indulge in no general conversation, and to have about him no aspirants to fame, such as the Parisian flaneurs who get in to the Elysee by pestering the Ministry or achieving notoriety in the Republican Press. M. Loubet will find himself in the midst of the Edwardian Court, and of the couple of thousand guests, one-half of whom, at least own names that stand for much in the current history of our time. And should he happen to catch scraps of the conversation that goes on in a subdued hum, he will observe the very significant fact that it does not concern the fate of Ministries so much as the gossip of the hour, the social events of the day, the prospects of the regatta and the moors. A State Ball in England may be a solemn affairs, but at least it is not political.

Two publications by Shelley realised the extraordinary sum of £530 at Sotheby's the other day. They were sewn together in one cover, with three original letters respecting them at the end, the whole forming a very interesting memorial of the poet. It seems that when Shelley was in Ireland in 1812 he wrote and had printed "Proposals for an Association of those Philanthropists who convinced of the inadequacy of the Moral and Political State of Ireland to produce benefits which are nevertheless attainable, are willing to unite to accomplish its regeneration." He also had printed what he called "A declaration of rights." The idflammable matter did not, however, sell in Ireland, so Shelley packed the "remainder" in a large deal box, directed it to Miss Hichener, who kept a school at Hurstpierpoint, near Brighton. The letters mentioned as being attached to the two productions give a short history of the deal box and its contests, says "The Connoisseur." The surveyor of the Custom-House at Holyhead, while searching for contraband, came across the remaindered copies, and reported to the Secretary of the Post Office that they were dangerous.

The Secretary reported the discovery to the Postmaster-General, who promptly shadowed Shelley. Writing to Sir Francis Freeling, Secretary, he says: "I return the Pamphlet and Declaration; the writer of the first is son of Mr. Shelley, Member for the Rape of Bramber, and is by all accounts a most extraordinary man. I hear that he has married a servant or some person of very low birth; he has been in Ireland some time, and I heard of his speaking at the Catholic Convention. . . . I shall have a watch set, upon the daughter (Miss Hichener) and discover whether there is any connection between her and Shelley." The upshot of the whole matter was that the deal box was destroyed, with its contents, nothing remaining but this official "dossier," and possibly an odd copy or two of the Pamphlet and "Declaration."

M. Sandier, the Art Director at Sevres, has completed the model to 1-20in. scale for the tower which it is proposed to raise on the heights of St. Cloud, where there formerly stood the so-called "Lantern of Diogenes," destroyed in the war of 1870. The tower is to form a kind of illustration of the progress made in the art-work carried on at Sevres. The theme of the decorative treatment is the forest, its legend and its fauna and flora. The colour effect is to be of a clear and bright description; white porcelain, turquoise blue, rose, coral, and emerald green. It will be composed (says "The Builder") of 20,000 pieces of ceramic ware, which will take five years to prepare. It is hoped that the necessary vote of funds by Parliament will admit of the work being commenced in the early part of next year.

Miss Moto, the young lady who has been injured while "hooping the hoop" at a Liverpool music-hall, asked by a representative of "Household Words," recently what are the sensations, replied, "I have no time to think. I know nothing from the time I am let go at the top until I find myself against the net on the other side of the hoop. I should like to know Miss Moto, whether you hear a noise which we hear, that of the banging of the first gate after you have entered? She said that she did, but she seemed to hear it after rather than when it happened. She added that she liked the work, and looked forward to her three performances every day with the keenest delight. It never affects her in the least, and her nerves seem as strong as iron.

The Jewish Chronicle states that the community of Hungarian Jews in Chicago recently wrote to the Chief Rabbi of Pressburg (Hungary), requesting him to recommend them a strictly orthodox Rabbi who would be able to preach in their native language. Owing to the great distance it was impossible for a candidate to visit Chicago in order to preach a trial sermon. It occured, therefore, to the candidate recommended by the Chief Rabbi to speak sermons, both in the Hungarian and German languages, into the phonograph. The records were sent to Chicago, and the sermons, on being reproduced, gave such general satisfaction that the preacher was elected at a handsome salary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is one of the cleverest actresses of the English stage, and it is a real pity she should entertain so strong a passion for plays and parts that speak only of the regrettable incidents of life. I hate to preach. I hate to prate, I'm no fanatic croaker. Preaching and prating and fanatic croaking would not be tolerated for an instant in the columns of M. A. P. But may I, as one of the many who estimate Mrs. Campbell's talents very highly, and who see in her, with the fancy's eye, the ideal exponent of many a beautiful character of stage romance, express the hope that she may one of these days make the experiment (not a reckless one by any means) of exercising her splendid dramatic gifts in a part which does not provide material for the robes of Sir Francis Jeune?

I think it was in one of Mr. George R. Sims's plays at the Adelphi Theatre that Mrs. Patrick Campbell first attracted favourable notice and notices. She played then, and played powerfully, the character of a thorough bad lot, who ended her days in a Whitechape, dosshouse. She was the artistic success of the play and I believe it was this that gave the actress her groove. Subsequently, at the St. James's Theatre, Paula Tanqueray set her more firmly in the groove, and, except to emerge from it once or twice to try her weight on the Shakespearian scales, the actress has stood down in it ever since. And to-day, in The Joy of Living, Mrs. Patrick Campbell is giving the soft fire of her beautiful eyes, the rich notes of a voice which can be as tender as it is too often savage, the grace of a body which is incapable of an awkward movement, and all the wealth of her intellectual, emotional and poetical gifts, to the impersonation of a character which can be compared to nothing more beautiful or interesting than that of an ordinary Admiralty and Divorce Division respondent.

Reference to Mrs. Patrick Campbell's appearance in Adelphi drama brings back to my mind an incident which contributed to the actress's long list of stage qualifications a very elaborate specimen of the gift of self-possession. Mrs. Pat, as she is more generally known in the world of the theatre, was in the character and the rags of a woman who had come down to sleeping in the shadows of the Embankment as a rule and in doss-houses as a treat. It was the doss-house this time, and the scene was the common room thereof where the outcasts eat and drink together (if they have the necessary coppers) before going off to their cubicles. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, supposed to be starving and in the last stages of some fatal illness, had to drag her weary body across the stage to some rough wooden steps leading to the sleeping apartments, or rather compartments, on the next floor,

To a whitened face, shaded round the eyes and in the cheek hollows with a dark and deathly grey, Mrs. Patrick Campbell had added other outward and visible signs of a badlynourished interior and a flickering vitality, and one of these additions took the form of a subtraction. The actress had put a flimsy, poor-looking black skirt over a largely reduced outfit of underwear, and the effect was that weedy, skimping, draggle-tailed one which the appearance of a female outcast always carries. Suddenly, and within a yard or two of the ricketty staircase, the actress trod on the front of her skirt, and it fell in a black ring at her feet. Such an accident under the circumstances was enough to make the most seasoned actress dry up, but Mrs. Patrick Campbell, with a display of tact and coolness that brought a storm of sympathetic applause from every corner of the house, looked wearily down at the wretched garment, and slowly picking it up around her, held it in its place with one hand, and with the other dragged herself tardily and heavily off (as it was in her part to do) by the banisters of the staircase. A flustering dive for the fallen skirt and a hurried exit might have broken up Mr. Sims's piece—at least for the rest of that evening. Titters would have ensued, and titters are fatal to the last act of a serious drama. Mrs. Patrick Campbell's face, when she realised her sudden change from the woman in black to the woman in white, seemed merely to express the natural observation—Ah, me! There goes that horrid skirt again. And I'm so ill!

Hard-working and soft-hearted Mrs. Carson, widow of the late Charles L. Carson, who was editor and part proprietor of the Stage, is the moving spirit in the organisation of a Theatrical Garden Party which held on Friday, 17th July, for the benefit of the Actors' Orphanage Fund, in the beautiful grounds of The Elms, Avenue Road, Regent's Park. This was the residence of Sir Augustus Harris, and it is tenanted still by Lady Harris, by whose kind permission the party will be given in the shade of its trees. Fine weather is the only thing needed now to insure the success of an entertainment which promises pastoral plays, a cafe chantant, and a big crowd of fascinating performers, so it is to be hoped that the clerk of the weather will not on this occasion prove a Junior clerk, especially as it is largely on acount of his fickleness that the Actors' Orphanage Fund has so many pressing claims upon it. Here's hoping, then, that he will have nothing but sunshine on Friday for the children of those he has so often rained upon unmercifully on their homeward trudge at night from the stage-doors of Theatreland.

Lady Harris's pretty house lies back from the road at some distance and is completely hidden from the view of the passer-by by many trees and one church. The Elms and the Church share but one carriage-drive between them, so that in the old days, when Sir Augustus and Lady Harris gave their jolly theatrical dinner parties on Sundays—for Sunday was the only day in the week the late Druriolanus had for enjoying the company of his friends at home—it became a matter of idle interest to those who lived opposite to speculate as to whether a new arrival near church-time was passing up the drive to partake of spiritual food at the first door, or material food at the second.

Those who saw the 1902-3 pantomime at Drury Lane—and who did not?—will remember what a beautiful thing was Mr. Arthur Collins's Ballet of Pansies. And remembering this and knowing what some of our river scenery can achieve in the way of picturesque they will have no difficulty in forming some sort of idea of the effect of this ballet as danced last night in the illuminated beech grove on the lawn of Phyllis Court, Henley-on-Thames. If they would improve upon that some sort of idea, and make it the correct one in their minds, the opportunity is before them in the repetition to-night of the same ballet in the same gloriously romantic surroundings. In case it might be thought that these lady pansies have taken night possession of the grounds of Phyllis Court, like the fairies, let it be explained at once that the performance they give is in connection with the al fresco concerts which have been organised on behalf of the Union Jack Club scheme, and is in no way associated with the firm of Puck and Co.

This Pansy Ballet is but one of many items in the programme at Phyllis Court. Mr. Arthur Collins and Mr. George Edwardes, under whose direction—suplemented by that of Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Noble—the entertainment has been arranged, have employed their influence in providing a list of turns—thirty-two in number—which are of that starry kind we are accustomed to find on the programme of a Grand Testimonial Matinee at a London theatre. To mention only a few of them—for to mention them all would be to run into a special Phyllis Court supplement of M. A. P.—there are songs of various kinds by dashing but dainty Miss Madge Lessing, Mr. Ben Davies, Miss Marie George, Miss Alma Jones, Mr George Robey, the Welsh Ladies' Choir, Mr. Fred Wright, jun., Miss Marie Loftus, Mr. Harry Nicholls, Miss Vesta Victoria, Mr. Harry Grattan, Miss Nina Martino and Mr. Herbert Campbell. Then Miss Topsy Sinden is dancing, which means that the stand erected in the beech grove, to have a seating accommodation for two thousand persons, will during her performance require all its strength to bear its full complement of admirers.

Particulars of the sad case of poor Sydney Alport the theatrical manager, were entered into somewhat fully in these columns a few weeks ago in connection with an announcement in some of the papers that his friends were getting up a matinee with the view of obtaining some substantial assistance for him in his terrible and, it is feared, permanent illness. I am delighted to be able to say now that a date has been fixed for the benefit performance (July 16), and that Sir Charles Wyndham and Mr. Frank Curzon will lend Wyndham's Theatre for the occasion.

The vicar of All Saints', Scarborough, is pained to find that while 200 copies of the "Parish Magazine," price one penny, have been taken from the church, only 7s. 3d. has been deposited in the box provided for the pennies. In the current issue the reverend gentleman says such meannesses made a clergyman despair of his work. It sometimes seemed to him scarcely worth while to try to set All Saints' Church and parish once more on an honourable and straightforward footing.

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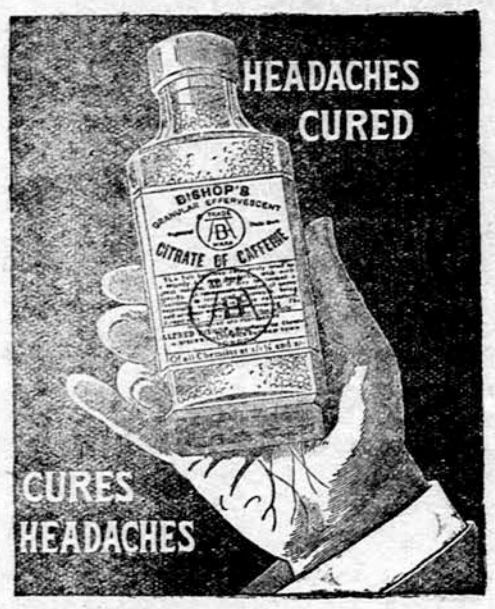

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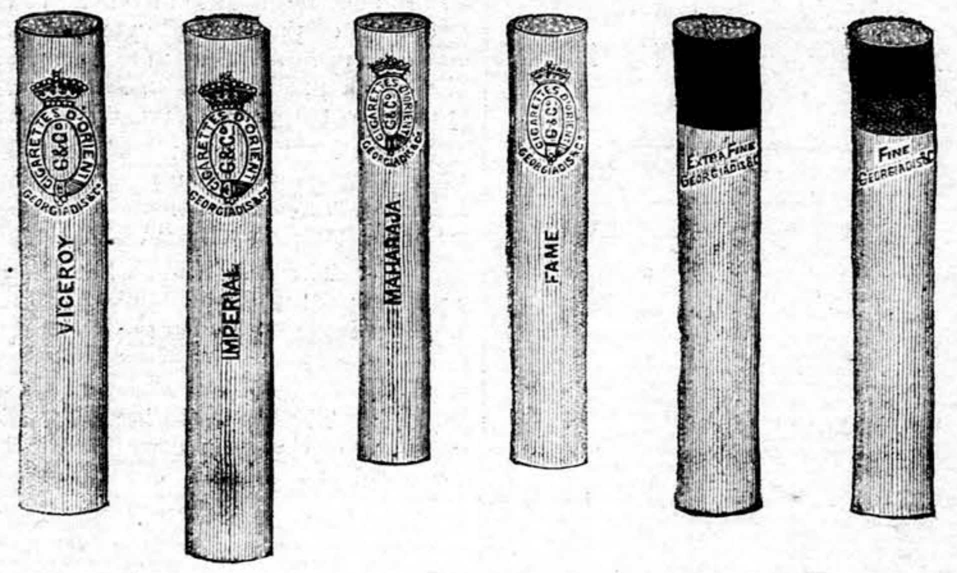

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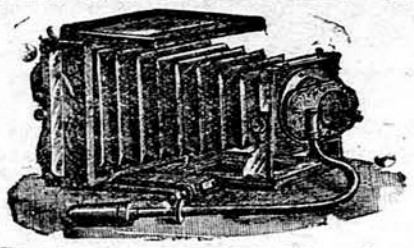

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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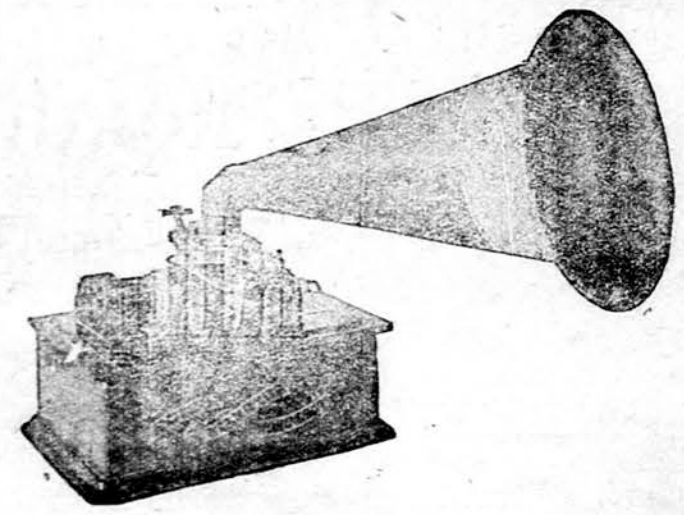

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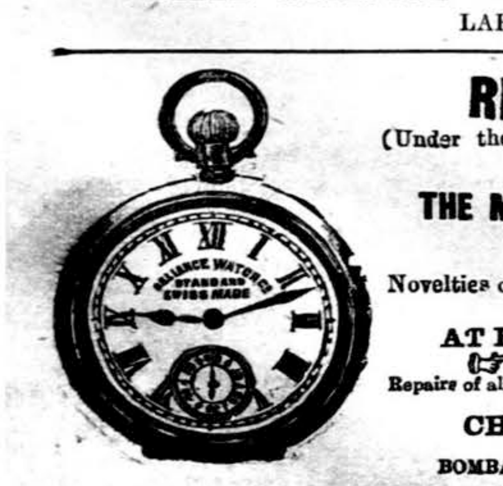

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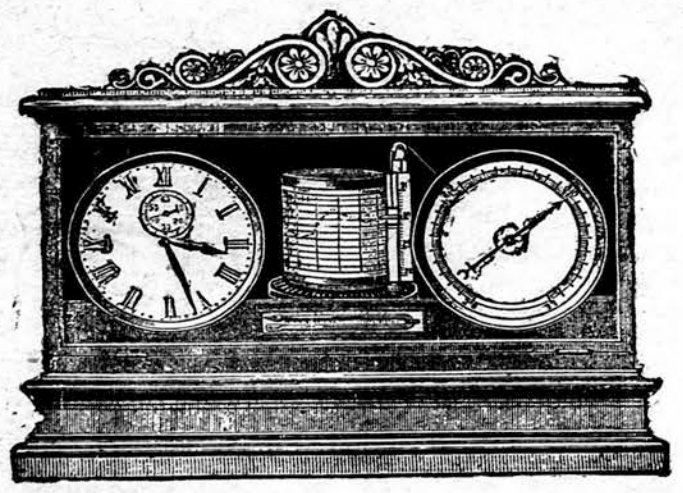

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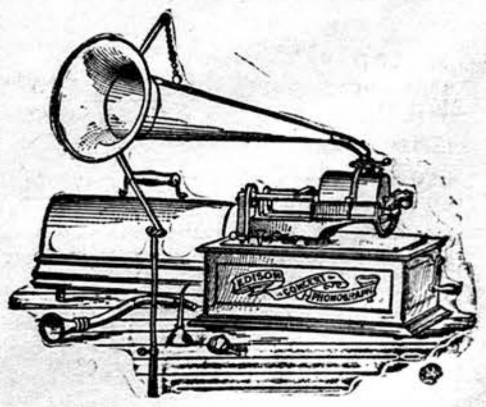

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